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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY DECEMBER 27, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2245.

Peace on Earth and Goodwill toward men

CHRISTMAS.

As in days of old the Christ-child,
To a wondering world was born,
In a stable rude and barren,
On that first glad Christmas morn;
So today, long centuries after,
As it was in olden time,
Unto us a Stranger cometh,
When the bells of Christmas chime.

Cometh down nor ever faileth,
Since that first mysterious birth;
When the world lies wrapt in slumber
And the moonlight pales the earth;
Cometh down and angel music
As He passes softly swells,
While from earth go up to greet Him,
Voices of the Christmas bells.

Through the world His way He taketh,
And where'er there needy be.
Clothes the naked, feeds the hungry,
In the name of Charity;
And the message that He bringeth—
Breathed again and yet again,
Told in of Christmas season:
Peace on earth, goodwill toward men.

H. M. AYRES.

was the same story of a business about the average until the rainstorms of yesterday made it impossible for the buyers to get out and fill their bills. According to the prior days' sales had yesterday been up to the average, there would have been a better business than that of last year to report.

CHRISTMAS NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

All Territorial and Federal buildings will be closed today.

Circuit Court clerks and bailiffs have been granted a brief vacation for the holidays. These court officials began their vacation with yesterday afternoon.

The Alameda's passengers are assured of plenty of Christmas cheer. Steward and Clark having provided an unusually elaborate menu. The one regret for most of them will be their brief stay on the water, and many will not have recovered their sea legs by today.

Superintendent Malster has provided a fine turkey dinner for the inmates of the insane asylum.

The Kamehameha Sunday-school pupils will celebrate their Christmas tree entertainment at three o'clock this afternoon. A fine musical and literary program has been arranged. The affair is under the direction of Mrs. M. Wilcox and Messrs. Al, Hosea and Naone.

The annual dinner for young men will be given at the Y. M. C. A. commencing at one o'clock this afternoon. R. H. Brent will act as toastmaster and a fine time is assured those who attend.

The employees of the Department of Public Works were given their pay yesterday in order that they might have it for Christmas day.

The usual custom of a luau will be followed by the police today. The dinner above the patrol wagon station.

Captain Berger has arranged a fine program which will be given by the Territorial band at Thomas Square this afternoon, weather permitting.

The Christmas exercises for the children of the Chinese missions were held at the Chinese church last evening.

The polo game between the Myrtles and Healanis which was to have been played this afternoon has been postponed because of the rain.

AN EPIDEMIC OF VIOLENCE

Ten Japanese were arrested last night for assault and battery on a native named J. Kekahio at Kamehameha last Tuesday night. Kekahio, who is the keeper of the Neumano pasture at Kamehameha, says that he was awakened on Tuesday night by the noise made by horses in his yard. He went out to investigate and found some strange stock in the yard, which he proceeded to put out. Presently a dozen or more Japanese, evidently the owners of the animals, attacked him, and after beating him severely, they tied him to a fence, where he had to remain all night. In the morning his friends found him and set him free. As soon as they did this they were attacked by the Japanese, and a big fight followed, in which the Japs were forced to retreat.

On Christmas night two special officers stationed at the Japanese theater at the corner of River and Pauahi streets, by name Lehman and Anderson, had trouble with a crowd of Japanese and got pretty badly used up in the encounter. It seems that the officers, seeing that the theater was full, prohibited anyone else from entering. This enraged the crowd, who attacked the officers and knocked them down with rocks. Lehman got up and ran to the police station for help, and it was not long before Captains Parker and Kanai were on the scene. They were too late, however, and the birds had flown.

In a fight on Christmas night in a saloon on Punchbowl street, a white man was beaten into insensibility by a score of Portuguese toughs. The police are investigating the matter.

Ex-Patrolman Martin was arrested in Kakaako yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault and battery on a native of Guam named Pete Borja. Martin, who is over six feet tall, is alleged to have brutally beaten Borja on Christmas day, because he interfered in his wife's behalf to protect her against the advances of Martin. Borja's face was pounded almost to a jelly on one side. The trouble took place on the premises of the Honolulu Brewing Company.

The Boer War.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The correspondence of the London Times and New York Times at Pretoria says the progress of the war is eminently satisfactory, but care should be taken not to imagine that more has been done than is actually the case, in order to avoid subsequent disappointments.

NEW CANAL TREATY RATIFIED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate today ratified the Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty by the decisive vote of 72 to 0. The vote was reached a few minutes before 6 o'clock, after almost five hours' discussion behind closed doors. There were no sensational incidents during the entire time. The debate was confined exclusively to a discussion of the merits of the agreement and the policy of its provisions.

The principal speech of the day was made by Senator Teller, in opposition to the treaty. He was followed by Mr. McPherson, who spoke briefly either for or against the motion to ratify.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The papers this morning express much satisfaction that the United States Senate ratified the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by such a large majority.

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON PACIFIC CABLE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House Committee on Foreign Relations will begin public hearings on Pacific cable matters on January 15th. Agents of John W. Mackay are expected to be on hand with a proposal to build a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu without asking a subsidy from the government. The general sentiment of Congress so far as it can be ascertained seems to favor government construction and ownership of the cable clear to Manila.

Three or four bills are before the committee, one of them being the Corlies bill, which Senator Perkins introduced in the Senate providing for government construction and ownership. Another is the Hale bill, providing for government construction and control under the Navy Department. Still another, the Jones bill, providing for government construction of a cable from Puget Sound via the Aleutian Islands to Japan and Macao, with a branch to Juazeiro and other Alaskan points, and also a separate cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. Jones estimates that the longer cable will cost \$5,000,000, and urges as an advantage that it would utilize the Alaskan cable already constructed.

There is comparatively little cable talk at yet, other and larger topics have the right of way. Friends of the cable are, however, strong in the hope that the present Congress, which appears certain to pass canal legislation, will also provide for a cable to the Philippines.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Sugar—Raw, steady. Fair refining, 3.9-4.2c; centrifugal, 36 test, 3.4c; molasses sugar, 3.1-3.2c. Refined, steady. Crushed, 5.40c; powdered, 5.90c; granulated, 4.50c.

ing out recently. There were many delays on account of the washing of earth over the tracks of the two street car lines. The Tramway was in pilikia from Punahou to Palama, and that there was no serious accident is due only to the fact that the state of the road precluded the usual reckless time which ordinarily marks the progress of the cars. There were several stops, owing to cars leaving the track. One of the accidents of this nature occurred during the heavy storm of the afternoon, at King and Alakea streets. The wash of the street had buried the track and the first car bound east went off the rails and for a long time stood in the tracks before the horses could get it back on the rails.

One of the longest delays was experienced at Boretania and Pihiki streets, where there had been a wash of earth and rocks which buried the tracks completely, and kept the down car waiting for some time. There were numerous occasions when the cars went off the tracks and the men were out all day at work in cleaning the rails, so that a semblance of schedule time only could be made along the routes. There were many occasions when during the walks passing backs had to be called into requisition to carry to their destinations people who braved the elements, and the chances, and looked for a trip in an ark, only to find that there was a better means of conveyance at hand.

Owing to the washing of silt upon the tracks there was considerable delay upon the Rapid Transit company's line. Manager Ballentyne said last evening that the only trouble was from the wash, and that only two cars left the track during the whole time. One of these was on Wilder avenue, and arose from the washing of mud and small rocks upon the track. The silt came down in such amounts that it was deemed advisable to stop for a short time and clear the route. When this was done the running of the cars was resumed upon the usual schedule, and there was very little difficulty during the remainder of the day. There was such a demand for hacks that any persons who depended upon their regular means to convey them to evening entertainments were disappointed, and the stands were devoid of men from early in the evening.

Altogether it was a day and an evening which ranks with the wettest Honolulu has seen for nearly a year, and the elements seemed in a conspiracy to defeat Santa Claus, but as usual the old gentleman won.

CHRISTMAS TRADE WAS UP TO MARK

Men of Many Stores Say Sales
Were of Usual
Size.

Christmas has come with such trimmings that there should not be a home in the city to which good cheer does not enter. On every side is the same report that the holiday purchases have been greater than ever before and that even if the volume of business is not as large as in former years, the buyers being content with smaller purchases, with necessities rather than the luxuries, have not stinted themselves in the number of gifts which have been carried home from the many shops.

It will not be either a lean or a dry Christmas. There has been a demand made upon the supply stores which has well-nigh exhausted the stocks of good things to eat and drink and some of the late comers, who did not have the thoughtfulness to make sure of their turkey, or chicken, or pig, will be compelled to dine upon the roast beef which has done duty through the year. Much of this is due to the failure of the ice house of the Alameda to stand the strain of the birds which were to be dispatched on the last trip.

At the Metropolitan Meat Market there was a hurrying of clerks and buyers all day and the stocks were depleted before the rain had driven most of the Christmas eve purchasers off the streets. The manager, Mr. Ingham, said that the trade had been as good or even better than it was last year, and that the patrons were buying with the usual freedom. The fact that the supply of poultry was short was the subject of some comment, but there was no relief.

The other end of the supply market, the grocers, were busier yesterday than usual for the people were laying in what should make this one of the most joyous Christmas celebrations, espe-

cially about dinner time, that the city has known. Manager Auerbach, of May & Co., said that the people seemed to be running to the best grades of goods in their supplies and that the plum pudding and solid food buyers were out in force. There was too a great demand for fancy groceries and that from the indications there was more business being done than marked the holiday seasons last year.

Mr. Harry Lewis said that their force was overworked in endeavoring to supply the people of the city with the good things of life. The buying, he said, was of a substantial character, too, with enough of the fancy supplies to indicate that there should be no one who would fail to find on the groaning tables of the city's homes just what would tempt the most fastidious appetite. The stores were filled with people all day and the wagons were running till late last night in getting the necessities into the homes.

There has been a more than usually active trade in the line of toys and similar pretty and amusing things for the little ones. The only difference between the closing season and that of last year has been the increased inquiry for small toys, where formerly the large ones held the attention of the buyers. Thus where formerly the largest dolls and the most elaborate games were called for and the people spent much time in sifting the various things offered for the delectation of the little folk, now they seemed to be content with the lighter varieties of amusement.

John Soper of the Hawaiian News Company said that the trade had been entirely satisfactory to his house and that the toys which had been brought in found ready sale. The demand for books had grown until yesterday the buyers had exceeded those of the last day before Christmas last year.

Thomas Wall of Wall-Nichols Company had much the same evidence to offer, saying that the demand for toys was good and that the only falling off from last year was noticeable in the lack of demand for books of the higher grades. The buyers had seemed to want small things rather than the higher-priced articles. Mr. Ernest Thrum found the same conditions, in that while the individual trades were smaller, there would be about the same aggregate amount of business done as marked the last season.

H. F. Wichman's experience, owing to the grade of goods which he handles, is probably the best barometer of the business brought by the holiday season. Mr. Wichman said yesterday: "The business has been of a most satisfactory character. While the general run of sales has been of small articles, there will be as large an aggregate of

business as was done last year. There have been some sales of the highest class goods which we carry but it can be said that the usual purchase was smaller in cost than has been the usual experience here. There will be more presents given than ordinarily, but the size of each perhaps will be not so great."

W. W. Dimond has had about the same kind of a story to tell. He said that the people seemed to be more inclined to the purchase of articles of use rather than those of beauty alone. The purchasers of distinctively holiday presents, he said, ranged this year from a cook stove to a fancy plate, but the dominant feature was the giving of things which showed that they were of household necessity. The number of buyers was much greater than usual, he said, the clerks waiting on five persons where formerly they waited upon two.

Nor are the buyers of this season neglecting the matter of appearance. The dry goods dealers have been very busy throughout the season, the wet day yesterday only cutting down the aggregate until it fell somewhat below the average of the former years. At Sachs & Co., the manager said that at the close of business Monday evening the sales had been slightly in excess of those of the corresponding days of last year. He had of course counted upon as good business yesterday, but it had fallen off materially on account of the bad day, and in this only had the business of the season been disappointing. Whitney & Marsh had about the same experience, the sales of the season being on the basis of the trade of last year, though the manager of the house said that there had been a greater demand for the smaller articles which were offered. The purchases had been greater in number, however, which would offset the apparent decrease in the general business transacted.

Manager Smith of the Manufacturers' Shoe Company said that he found the usual run of business in aggregate of sales, but that where he had before sold a five-dollar slipper it was the lower priced one which went with the greatest run this year. The number of sales, however, made it possible to report an ordinary amount of business.

There has been only a very slight falling off in the photograph trade, which line has ever been one of the greatest in value to the dealers in this city. Both the Honolulu Photograph Company and Davey report a fair demand for all kinds of pictures and a very good request for the fancy scenes. The same state of affairs was reported by the druggists whose sundries business has been of a very fair order. At both the Hobson Drug Company and the Honolulu Drug Company there

EVENING BUYERS DRENCHED

HONOLULU. WET and bedraggled, spent its Christmas eve in making the last purchases, celebrating its last evening before the greatest of holidays on the swimming streets, and tired and muddy, went home early, giving over the streets long before midnight to the few soldiers who were taking their last look at shore scenes before departing on the last stage of their sea voyage. It was a day full of regrets alike for shopkeepers and belated buyers, one which will bear its harvest of heartbreaks for little ones whose parents put off the making of purchases, and of rheumatism for the hardy ones who braved the elements.

There was little of Christmas joy in the scenes of the streets. The few people who did not get out before, spent the time in parading up and down the thoroughfares, and later with purchases protruding from ill-wrapped parcels made their wet and weary way home. The stores were never overcrowded, and the buyers and clerks had plenty of time to visit over the making of the last trades. Where there were hundreds about during the pleasant nights of former years there were not tens, but those who braved the elements in the pursuit of their duty, were as jolly as they well could be in the performance of their tasks. There was singing and merrymaking in every quarter, on the lines just outside the immediate center of the city, and the eating houses sheltered groups of folk inclined to make the best of the evening.

The day was a disastrous one for the many storekeepers. From the outlook a good day's trade had been expected by the tradesmen and their force was ready to handle the shopping which was expected. The trade did not come, for it was too wet to expect any one to venture out on buying bent. The few who did get into the stores were those whose visits were the result of putting off a duty. One shopkeeper said that where he had expected to do \$10,000 of business during yesterday, that he did not do more than one-fifth of that amount. It was the frequent and continuous comment of the dealers that the storm had cost the storekeepers a sum which will approximate \$10,000 on the basis of the business of the preceding days. This must include every branch of trade except perhaps the cigar business, whose business went on smokingly all day.

There was a return to the hack habit from which Honolulu has been free-

M'BRYDE BONDS A GOOD RISK

So Decides Master Parker Estate Matter.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge Humphreys' attempt to strike at Attorney Kinney of the Bar Association through the McBryde Plantation Co. fell flat yesterday. In fact, the investigation into the affairs of the plantation ordered by the court had just the opposite effect which was no doubt intended, for the result will be a flattering report by the master as to the capabilities of the property.

When the report of the master, F. J. Russell upon the accounts of Alfred W. Carter as guardian of Annie T. K. Parker was presented for approval a few days ago, Humphreys on his own motion ordered an investigation into the affairs of the McBryde Plantation Co. in the bonds of which property the guardian had invested some of his ward's funds.

The court stated that he did not believe the bonds were sufficiently protected and ordered the master to ascertain the condition of the plantation.

The examination was conducted yesterday afternoon by Mr. Russell in the Supreme Courtroom. A. G. M. Robertson appearing on behalf of the guardian, A. W. Carter. The investigation was very thorough, both the master and the attorneys questioning the witnesses rigidly. At its conclusion Mr. Russell stated that he would make a favorable report on the ward's interest in the plantation and the bonds of \$750,000 amply secured by property worth at the very least \$2,000,000.

M. D. Monsarrat was the first witness sworn. He testified that he was a surveyor and had gone over the McBryde plantation in that capacity. At the time of his examination the cane land comprised about 4500 acres.

"What about this land's suitability for the cultivation of cane?" asked Mr. Robertson.

"It is fine cane land," replied the witness, "and compares favorably with the land of other plantations; from what I have seen of the land, I think that if properly managed, it will pay big profits. I believe in it myself, and invested in about four hundred shares. I think the management is doing the best it can under the circumstances."

Upon examination by the master, witness stated that he had not purchased his stock until after he had investigated the property, and did not believe that the fact of his holding it made any difference in his opinions.

W. A. Baldwin, manager of Makaweli Plantation, testified that he was familiar with the McBryde plantation, and that its soil was similar to that of Makaweli. "It is very fair cane land," said the witness, "and the property is very advantageous. It is situated in its present condition. The soil is as good as that of the Oahu plantation, or of any in Ewa basin."

S. C. Allen testified that he had been in business here for fifty years, but hadn't been on the McBryde plantation since 1888. "I am interested in sugar stocks and bonds," continued the witness, "and hold some of the bonds of the McBryde company. I consider them worth par, and the security ample guarantee. The authorized issue of bonds is \$750,000, and all have been sold. An immense amount of money has been spent in developing the property, about \$5,000,000, and I guess the plantation will foot up over \$10,000,000, easily."

"Do you think the bonds would be good if the plantation was abandoned?" asked the master.

"Yes, the bonds would be good even if the plantation was given up. I consider the property worth double the amount of the bond issue, without any question."

W. Baird, treasurer of T. H. Davies & Co., testified that all of the bonds, \$750,000, had been taken up, and all of the stock excepting 9,360 shares issued. All the assessments had been called in.

J. A. McCandless testified that he was an ardent well borer, and had been over the McBryde plantation twice since September. "The soil is of the same quality and character as the Oahu plantation, and I consider it first class. I would value the land at from \$150 to \$200 per acre. The bonds are amply secured, besides the land there is the mill complete, with a good water supply, with a railroad, and fully equipped every way. I should consider the plantation to be worth several times the value of the bonds."

In answer to the questions of the master, Mr. McCandless continued:

"There is no reason why this enterprise should not be successful. I think the McBryde will produce more sugar than the average plantation in these islands."

At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Russell stated: "I will report that the bonds are amply secured. I consider the property to be worth not less than \$2,000,000, and it affords ample security for the \$750,000 in bonds. The transcript of evidence in this proceeding will be turned over to the court with the report for his examination. Of course, I do not know what the court will do, but in my opinion the bonds held by the guardian of Annie Parker are fully protected."

The report will be presented to Judge Humphreys Monday morning.

COURT NOTES.

Kemilia Kuhla has filed an inventory of the estate of Alonzo Kalua Kuhla, showing an insurance policy of \$1,000. A general denial has been filed by the defendants in the case of Hawaiian Hardware Company vs. Kamalo Sugar Sugar Company.

C. A. Hemenway has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of H. G. Blatt, with a bond of \$200.

Balkan Outlawry.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Advices which have been received here in an official paper from Vienna, indicate that the Austro-Hungarian government

is making strong representations to both Turkey and Bulgaria with the object of inducing these countries to take suitable and effective steps to put down the state of outlawry and brigandage on their borders, says the Tribune's London correspondent. It is believed that this action of the Austro-Hungarian government is the result of frequent conferences which the Austrian minister in Vienna has recently had with Count Goluchowski, in reference to the case of Miss Stone.

RAILROADS AWAIT LAYING OF CABLE

When the cable is an assured fact the Hawaiian Islands will receive an advertising boom under the auspices of the various railroad systems of the United States which should attract thousands of tourists and wealthy people here. F. C. Smith, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Oahu Railway Company, who has lately returned from a pleasure and business trip to the United States, came back a full-fledged member of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, and attended the annual meeting of that important body at Asheville, N. C., on October 14th last.

Mr. Smith pressed the claims of Hawaii for recognition by the organization in the hope that something would be done by the railway corporations to include the islands in their descriptive advertising matter, advocating them as a desirable place for wintering or summering as the case may be.

In the discussion of Hawaii the consensus of opinion was that it would be a waste of advertising effort and money to begin an extensive lot of advertising at present, as there were few of the wealthy tourist class who could afford to come here without being in cablegraphic communication with the stock markets of the United States. It was decided that when the Mackay cable was in place and ready for business then would be time enough for blowing Hawaii's horn and telling of its advantages as a winter resort. Mr. Smith says that the passenger agents are fully alive to the possibilities of travel heading in this direction and will do everything possible to bring the matter to the attention of the American public.

CHRISTMAS EVE WAS TEMPERATE

Early yesterday morning burglars broke into the office of Dr. C. B. Wood on Beretania street. They entered by smashing the front shutters. Twenty dollars in cash was taken from Dr. Wood's desk. Many valuable instruments were left unharmed.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth received information on Monday that Fleishman, the \$100,000 absconder from a Los Angeles bank, was in town. He followed up the clue, only to find that the suspected man and his wife were registered at a local hotel. The suspect had recently arrived from the coast, but bore no resemblance whatever to Fleishman.

The inmates of the police station and prison will have a luncheon tomorrow. Pig, fish, pot, sweet potatoes, fruit, soda water, etc., are on the menu. The Merchant street society will eat at 1 p. m. and the residents of Henryville an hour earlier.

YACHT CLUB'S HOME.

Money Being Raised for Structure to

The Hawaii Yacht Club at its last meeting decided to accept the offer of the Dowsett estate of a site for a club house at Puuloa. The decision included the plan of a corporation for the purpose of erecting the house. The company is being formed upon a basis of \$4000 capital stock, and of this amount \$1000 was taken by the first five members to whom the list was presented. The entire amount of the stock will be taken up by the members of the club. There will be a second meeting as soon as the stock is taken so that plans for the clubhouse may be taken under consideration at once. It is believed that there will be a decision reached within the coming week.

Important Decisions.

Collector of Customs Stackable has just received the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of the port of New York dealing with the protest made by Lee Toma & Co., of Honolulu, against the assessment of duty made by the collector of customs on cigars imported from Manila. The protest was dismissed on account of lack of jurisdiction.

The collector of customs has also received an answer to the appeal made in the case of Tong Chong, who arrived on the Gaelic, November 22. His application for admission as a student was denied by Mr. Stackable. The papers were submitted to the collector of the Treasury Department for an expression of opinion. The decision of the collector was that the applicant is a bona fide student within the meaning of the exclusion laws. The opinion sustained the appeal and directed the collector of customs to permit Tong Chong to land.

Confirmation Rite Administered.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather which prevailed on Sunday, there was quite a large congregation present at the morning service of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, when Bishop Williams administered the rite of confirmation to twelve candidates, eight females and four males. The bishop before the laying on of hands addressed the candidates from the pulpit. The Rev. Alex. Mackintosh presented the candidates, and also read the service. The Rev. F. Fitz assisted in the service, carrying the bishop's staff.

TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME CORN.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and daily apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HEAVY STORM SWEEPS OVER HONOLULU

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

One of the most destructive storms in years swept over the entire island of Oahu yesterday afternoon and continued during the greater part of the night. Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rain descended in a steady downpour until about 4 o'clock, abated until about 6 o'clock, when it came again more furiously than before, filling the city with torrents of water which impeded traffic on the street railway lines and placed a ban upon Christmas shopping.

Within half an hour after the rain began falling in the afternoon the streets in the downtown district were almost to the level of the curbing, overflowed sidewalks, poured into stores and cellars, and prevented pedestrians from venturing from one side of the street to the other. Shortly before 4 o'clock the Rapid Transit company had to shut down for a short time because of the dangerous condition of its tracks, which were covered with dirt and stones, rendering safe passage over the rails impossible. The Tram system was marked by the lakes of water which covered the tracks in many parts of the city and several of the cars broke down on the wheels, or as a wag expressed it they "ran onto uncharted reefs."

The storm basins and sewers were unequal to the tremendous floods of water which sought entrance, the result being that fountains and jetsam of the streets choked the iron grilles forcing the water to come up and down upon the surface of the streets. Near the water-front it was difficult to determine where the land ended and the harbor proper began. Floods of dirty storm water swept over the wharves into the harbor.

Everywhere in the city the pilikia was apparent. In the Makiki district the rainfall seemed to be worst. The water came down from the valleys above and into the streets, forming itself into miniature mountain torrents which did an incalculable amount of damage to residence property. Premises were inundated, pretty gardens torn and dismantled, embankments undermined and most of the houses on the plains are at present standing over miniature lakes. Most housekeepers were compelled to remain indoors during the afternoon and evening, and only the more venturesome braved the elements. The streets became quagmires and alas, for the passenger who desired to step off a street car. To do so was to step into a foot or two of mud and rain water.

The telephone and electric light wires as usual suffered from the storm. Short circuits were created and several wires fall charged with electricity were severed and dropped into the streets. No casualties were reported in any part of the city.

Nuuanu stream began to rise late in the afternoon, but as the brunt of the storm was being borne by the section more to the Waikeiki side of the city, the stream did not rise above its banks. Huge masses of wreckage, however, were disengaged from the banks far up the stream and were swept down to the Rapid Transit steel bridge and to the King street wooden bridge, where a dam was fortunately formed by a number of piles intended for the new wharf at the mouth of the stream. Boards, parts of shanties, banana boxes, etc., piled up against the bridge, and only the oblique force of a number of men armed with long poles prevented a disastrous jam there. The streets on both sides of Nuuanu stream were filled to such an extent that they appeared to be parallel streams to the main outlet. Low-lying property around this section was soon under water, and the inhabitants had to wade to their doorways, attired in the scantiest garments possible under the laws of the country.

At the junction of Nuuanu and Paua streams, makai of Kukui street, a dangerous condition was present in the afternoon. The old culvert which carries the water of Paua stream under River street to Nuuanu stream was menaced several times with collapse. The old affair, weakened by last

winter's severe storms, was battered by wreckage and a flow of rushing waters which was too great for its capacity. The turbid waters burst against the opening until the entrance became choked and the surrounding premises were soon under water. Crowds gathered about the place, all expecting to see the culvert cave in at any moment and let the street down in the opening, but nothing of the kind happened.

In the business district all building operations were suspended. The water which came down Adams' Lane and emptied into Hotel street near the Elite building, found an outlet into the excavation between the Young Men's Christian Association and Young buildings, which was soon filled with about four feet of water. Recently an opening was made between this excavation and the outer cellar ways to the Young building, and through this a torrent of water poured into the cellar of the Young building. Alakea street caught all the water from Beretania, Emma, Hotel, King, Merchant and Queen streets, the result being that the lower part of the street from King street to the Fishmarket was impassable for pedestrians, and horses and carriages caught in the water which poured down through several streets and private thoroughfares nearby. There being few outlets at this point the water backed up and every lot up to Kaahumanu School was inundated. Young street was filled with water from curb to curb. Kanikouli Park was again flooded. In the low lands of Palama district the usual winter scenes were revived. As a precautionary measure most of the houses have been built high above the ground, and had the appearance yesterday of being built on piles in a lake.

Car 12 of the Tramways system broke down at the corner of King and Alakea streets, the axles giving away. The passengers were compelled to remain inside until a relief car came along. Another car suffered the same fate at the corner of Pili and King streets. Cars were knocked off the tracks in various parts of the city by small stones. On the Rapid Transit lines switches refused to work on account of the collection of dirt catching the switch tongues, and the trouble increased as the storm continued. Cars were knocked off the track in rounding the curve at the power house.

Government Meteorologist Lyons reports that from 6 o'clock Monday night to 6 o'clock last night 1.40 inches of rain fell in the city. It seemed like so many feet to pedestrians and those not of a sanguine turn of mind.

Nuuanu valley was rain-driven without cessation from 2 o'clock, and continues up to the time of going to press. Manoa valley received one of the heaviest rainfalls in its history, and the combined streams which came from the valley and poured into the streets at Punahou rushed down toward the sea at the rate of 90 miles per hour.

The Public Works Department had its entire available force of men out on the streets keeping the storm sewer entrances as clear as possible and keeping gutters free of debris. The new macadamized streets are said to have stood the storm fairly well.

The Queen Hotel on Nuuanu street was threatened by the flood for a short time. The water in the stream which runs through the premises rose to within a few inches of the stone wall, but at the critical moment began to subside.

A careless attorney left a couple of windows open in the Supreme Court library, and as a result the room was flooded and quite a number of the books damaged.

The drains about the basement of the capitol building were inadequate, and the water forced its way to a depth of several inches about the doors. There is some danger of the basement floors being flooded.

Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Campbell estimated that the rain was falling in the afternoon at the rate of an inch an hour at times.



A GOLD HUNTER AND ASSISTANTS IN RHODESIA

The accompanying illustration presents a group comprising a gold prospector and his assistants in the mountains of Rhodesia, South Africa. It is estimated that there are more than 6,000 square miles of goldfields in South Rhodesia alone, and the other mineral resources are regarded as abundant, while a great portion of the country is favorable for agricultural operations as well.

LARK PIE FOR THE PRINCE.

Protest Raised Against Killing the Birds to Make the Dish.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A solemn protest has been raised against the action of the city magnates in supplying lark pie at the luncheon to the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Guildhall last Thursday. It is pointed out that more than 1000 larks were sacrificed to produce a dainty dish to set before a probable King, while he himself is the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Birds.

The Saturday Review waxes indignant over the vulgarity of the whole proceeding, especially the publication of such details as the number of turtles

in the soup, the lumps of pate de foie gras, the lobsters, the turkeys and the wines. It suggests that it was a conception of loyalty, which, however, genuine, would only seem appropriate to a man of beefy understanding.

"Loyalty," says the editor, "is not best expressed in terms of lark pie."

From Army to Law.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says that Major Cartier, who figured so conspicuously in the Dreyfus trial, having reached the retirement age in the army, has become a barrister at Rennes.

Three persons were killed in a train wreck near Rockford, Ill.

SPEAKERS IN FORCE

Home Rulers Seek An Army of Orators.

Invitations to address the Home Ruler mass meeting of January 4th will be sent during this week to Governor Dole, Secretary Cooper and all the heads of departments under the Territorial administration; Judge Estee, Chief Justice Frear and other judicial appointees of the President; to leaders of all parties, and men who from their public service in other parts of the Union may be expected to know what to tell the Hawaiians about Americanism. The letters will describe the nature of the meeting, the desire of the Home Rulers to have a representative of each political party included among the speakers, and that the purpose of the gathering is to teach Americanism as meant by President Roosevelt, as well as to endorse the message of the President.

The Inter-Island steamers which left the port Monday and yesterday carried scores of letters to representative men, inviting them to be present. The list is not given out, owing to the fact that the men invited may not all come to Honolulu for the meeting. The committee which has the meeting in charge made out the list to include men of all shades of political faith and previous affiliation, as well as all the members of the Legislature. It is the expectation that at least thirty of the men invited from outside of the city will make the trip next week to be present.

Invitations to local men are being drafted, and will be gotten out tomorrow. There has been some talk over the plans for the meeting, and on every side there has been an amount of interest in the matter which seems to argue for the size and success of the meeting. The committeemen insist that there will be no advantage taken of the presence of a large audience to commit the representative people to any radical motions or resolutions, but that the meeting will be carried on in a rational and dignified manner.

Prince Cupid, who is to be the chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, is to be the temporary chairman of the meeting, calling it to order and inducing the permanent chairman into office. The chairman as yet has not been selected, but will be a man chosen from the ranks of the Home Rule party. It is intended, while the speakers may be asked to appear and represent the different shades of view of all parties, that the fact that the meeting is called under the auspices of the Home Rulers, shall not be lost to sight for a moment. Among the names mentioned of men who may be asked to preside, are those of Hon. J. A. Akina, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and Senator Kalua, president of the Senate. In the event of the impossibility of either attending, it is likely that a member of the Legislature will be asked to preside.

Prince Cupid said yesterday that he would take up this matter when he had considered the question of the program of speakers, and that a man well known and representative would be asked to fill the place. He said that he had no doubt but that there would be full attendance upon the meeting, and that the list of speakers would be one calling forth the best men of all three parties. It is learned from other sources that several professional public speakers and politicians already have asked that their names be put on the list, which it is said will hardly be done.

THE GREATEST OF RICHES.

Not lands, houses, farms, stocks or bonds, but Health. Many a millionaire would give his millions to eat with the appetite, and sleep with the peace enjoyed by the Indian. Yet it does not need millions to be the equal of the Indian in health. The secret of his health and strength is ours. That wonderful Indian remedy, Sagwa, contains in itself the secret of the long and healthy life of the Indian. It is in some respects the most wonderful medicine known, because it is doubtful if any improvement in it is possible. It is the product of centuries of experiment. As it stands now, in the perfect balance of its life-giving ingredients, in their careful selection and their skillful combination, there is nothing left to improve. The pharmacopoeia of Nature has been exhausted. The Indian shut out from all outside help was obliged to wrest from Nature the secrets of her healing herbs. Slowly, very slowly through the long centuries he gleaned his knowledge and perfected it. Those centuries of slow results are represented today by the perfected compound Sagwa. There is no other remedy that has so many and so wonderful cures to its credit. It is purely vegetable. It is Nature's own remedy, as used by Nature's own children. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, assists the kidneys in their functions, regulates the liver, and makes the whole man sound and strong. It is unique among medicines, both for its simplicity and for the thoroughness of its cures. It cures all over and it cures to stay. HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kikapoos Medicines.

NEW SURVEY MAP.

The Latest Product is the Best Yet Brought Out.

The new government survey map of the island of Hawaii has been issued by the Department of Survey. In many respects this is the most elaborate map ever issued of the big island, or in fact any other of this group. The map indicates the boundaries of every section of land and gives its name, and also gives the lines of contour of the mountains. It is up to date, showing the lines of the Olaa and the new Olaa lots and the route of the Hilo railroad. In addition there is an indication of the wooded and clear lands, and such a division as will make it clear as to the quality and character of the various areas of the entire island.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,

President.

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AGENTS.

SUGAR

Whatever measure of accuracy may attach to the details of the recently published story of the German sugar "kartell," embracing producers and refiners, the general features of the narrative are authentic and familiar. The story is that producers and refiners have a secret agreement in accordance with which the refiners pay a high price, more than the general market would justify, for raw sugar, and the producers assist the refiners in maintaining an export bounty system, under which sugar is sold abroad for whatever can be got for it, and is held at a high price at home, where it is selling for three times as much as the same German sugar is selling for in London. The maintenance of the domestic price affords enormous profits which the refiners share with the producers.

But no effective means have been devised for preventing the growth of a business that is exceptionally profitable, and as the business grows the exceptional profits cannot be maintained. This year's European sugar production is estimated by the "Centralblatt für Zucker-Industrie" at more than 25 per cent above that of three years ago. In this estimate the increase in Germany is taken to be nearly 15 per cent in three years. The capacity of the German market to absorb sugar at a high price is very greatly impaired by the depression of trade and the large number of persons out of employment, and the reduction of one-half or two-thirds in the dividends of stock companies. At the same time it is perfectly evident that the United States cannot long serve as a good market for German sugar; our own beet interests are growing fast, and a great increase in the production of cane sugar is certain in our newly acquired islands and Cuba, and it is evident enough that our own beet and cane interests are reaching the stage of a very serious, even if not a vital, struggle, wholly apart from the general question of the rivalry of beet and cane in the world's markets.

Cane production in Porto Rico and Hawaii is increasing fast. Willett & Gray estimate for the current crop 700,000 long tons of cane sugar produced within the territories of the United States, and an increase over the past year of 245,000 tons in Cuba, which is fast getting back to its high-water mark. A small increase is estimated in Java. The combined cane and beet estimate for 1901-2 is put at nearly 8 per cent above that of 1900-1.

Java correspondence of the Louisiana Planter describes the very extensive operations now going on in the way of improving varieties of cane in order to get more sugar from an acre. As a result of this one estate made over five tons of sugar per acre, and Queensland and several of the British West Indies are making every effort to improve cane and get more sugar. One company in Hawaii will get an average of five tons of sugar per acre for its whole tract of 4000 acres. Hawaiian sugar has generally gone to San Francisco, but the Hawaiian-American Steamship Company is said to have contracts to bring 50,000 tons of sugar to this port, and it is predicted that in two years the whole production of the Maui plantations will be marketed in the Eastern States.

Hardly any branch of agriculture is so profitable as sugar beet raising where the soil is favorable and a factory is at hand. The manufacture of sugar at present prices is abnormally profitable where it can be carried on on a sufficiently large scale. But most of the cane-producing countries can produce little else. They must stay in the business, and by improving their methods they can greatly reduce the cost of production. The world is bound to have cheap sugar, and the profits of culture and manufacturing will have to come down to normal rates.

In the meantime Germany is practicing an utterly vicious system, that of maintaining a very high domestic price and of exporting at a loss when it is necessary to do this. The consumer is taxed in the price and the whole nation is taxed to pay the bounty, and the refiner and the beet raiser are for the time being dividing large profits. It is only too evident that this cannot go on. Efforts are being made to reduce their acreage, but how can any grower be sure that other growers will not increase their acreage and profit by his self-denial? Germany would like to abolish the bounty system, but it is doubtful if Russia will agree to give it up. Germany has created a burden which she cannot long continue to carry and which she knows not how to lay down.—New York Journal of Commerce.

WILLET & GRAY'S CIRCULAR.
The Week—Haw sugar unchanged. Refined unchanged. Net cash quotations are: Muscovados, 3.25c; centrifugals, 3.75c; granulated, 4.65c. Receipts, 11,520 tons. Shipments, 29,000 tons. Total stock in four ports, 130,540 tons, against 148,020 tons last week, and 69,290 tons last year. Best sugar quotations, f. o. b., Hamburg, 74 1/2d per cwt. for 88-degree analysis. First marks German granulated, f. o. b., Hamburg, 88 1/2d, equal 4.35c, New York, duty paid.

Estimated alfalfa to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 15,000 tons; Java, 19,000 tons; Hawaii, 35,000 tons; Europe, 3,000 tons; Peru, Demerara, etc., 25,000 tons; total, 87,000 tons, against 85,000 tons last year. Spot Foreign Granulated—The demand is fair and the supply very small. Fine Austrian, 45c; Dutch, 47c asked, with concessions on round lots of some grades. For import Dutch granulated, prompt shipment, 10s 10/12d, c. and f. Fine Austrian granulated for December shipment, 10s, c. and f.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 166,540 tons, against 188,520 tons last week, and 70,330 tons last year, an increase of 96,210 tons over last year.

Statistics by Special Cables—Cuba—The six principal ports—No receipts; exports, 4,800; stock, 36,000 tons, against 1,130 tons last year. Four central grinding, against none last year.

Europe—Stocks in Europe, 1,479,000 tons, against 1,133,343 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,645,540 tons, against 1,224,273 tons last year at the same uneven dates, and 1,243,461 tons at the even date of November 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 421,267 tons, against an excess of 441,312 tons last week, and a deficiency of 36,982 tons December 27, 1900.

"TEDDY" GREENFIELD IS A SAN FRANCISCO FAVORITE



(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Charles E. Greenfield, known as "Teddy" Greenfield, is a native son of Hawaii, who has won his way in San Francisco and preserved the strongest aloha for his island home. Greenfield was born in Hanalei, Hawaii, where his father, Dr. C. B. Greenfield, is now the government physician of the district. Teddy Greenfield left Hawaii ten years ago and was educated across the bay from here. He is now a manufacturer's agent, and though active in business, is one of the most prominent among the younger society set.

He has a ringing voice and is in great demand at affairs where ability to sing well and dance cleverly is a requisite. At the recent doll show given by the Doctors' Daughters, a society club here, Greenfield was one of the Beaux and Belles Sextet. This was an imitation of a similar feature of the opera Florodora, which was here a few weeks ago. Six society girls and six young men danced and sang in evening clothes. The presentation was very fetching and was made more so by the realistic act of Frank Rodolphi, who kissed one of the prettiest girls with a resounding smack.

Society was shocked, as the kisses during the dances were supposed to be merely stage salutes, and not the real kisses of affection. The young lady's father was very angry at the publicity given the matter and during the next presentation of the dance on the succeeding day, Rodolphi was cautioned to be more subdued.

"Teddy" Greenfield speaks Hawaiian very well, and has a wonderful knowledge of the songs of the Islands. At Bohemian gatherings he is constantly asked to sing the soft melodies of the Pacific paradise. He has been back to his Hanalei home three times in the last ten years, and hopes to go again next year.

The discussions at the meeting, which were held during the week under review, and all sugars offered on the market have been readily taken by refiners. There have also been transactions equivalent to the current basis almost daily to some extent, for sugars for shipment, so that the market has been classed as steady and firm at 35c for 36-degree test centrifugals, notwithstanding the fact that the European markets have shown a downward tendency during the week, and close at the low point of 7s 11/2d for beet sugar, which is as low a quotation as has yet been made, and brings the European markets to nearly the parity of our market. A little further decline in Europe might have the effect of drawing buyers from America. In business for shipment, some 30,000 tons Demerara crop have already been placed for the United States and Canada. Further sales of Brazil have also been made. The receipts, however, are not increased as yet, and the stocks for the week made a considerable decrease, receipts being 11,520 tons and the meltings 29,000 tons, leaving the stock 130,540 tons, against 148,020 tons last week, and 69,290 tons last year. New Cuba sugars will soon be on the market in a small way, grinding having begun. Our cable advices from Batavia show an increase of 40,000 tons in the estimate of the Java crop, instead of the reduction which was expected by some parties. At the close refiners are showing less desire to secure supplies.

Refined—For the greater part of the week a good demand was experienced which kept the refiners busy in making shipments. Prices and conditions remained unchanged at New York. The markets at other distributing centers, however, show considerable changes. San Francisco refined advanced 50 points. New Orleans granulated declined 10 points, to 15c net cash, while granulated at the Missouri river advanced 5 points, to 4.85c, making these two markets now on a parity.

Toward the close the demand fell off as buyers now see no object in anticipating their wants. Although there is no indication of any immediate danger here, we do not find quite as much confidence in the general situation as has lately been shown. Cuba—Mr. Guma's first estimate of the coming crop, issued on the 2d inst., indicates a probable yield of 850,000 tons, being 25,000 tons less than previous unofficial estimates. The situation there is rendered the more uncertain, however, by the lack of definite information as regards the probable action of United States Congress on question of tariff concessions.

Honolulu, November 29, 1901. Editor Louisiana Planter: The hard times said to be prevailing in the Territory are not apparent among the sugar growers, if the showing made at the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Planters' Association today can be taken as any indication. The reports from plantations on all the islands for the year closing September 30, shows the sugar crop for the past year to have been 560,938 tons, an increase over the previous year of over 70,000 tons. This means an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 in return, which the labor troubles affected but little.

KAKA. Following Good Examples.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune, the directors of the Northeastern Railway have not only adopted the American form of presenting statistics, but it appears that they have also given an order for twenty American locomotives.

LOOKS MORE LIKE PEACE

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 16.—There have been patriotic demonstrations in support of the government throughout the Argentine Republic.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—In her latest reply to the Argentine proposal for the settlement of the dispute, Chili endeavors to firmly establish the rights of both countries and evade future controversies, says a dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso. Chili, Argentina's minister, Señor Fortea, expresses the opinion that all danger has passed. The same belief is entertained in official circles.

It is said that Bolivia will renew diplomatic relations with Chili.

Telegrams from Tacna give the news that Peruvian troops in civilian dress are landing at Mollendo. The British cruiser Amphion has arrived from Callao. Sir Edward Reed, Chili's naval adviser in England, who is visiting at Valparaiso, has been handsomely entertained.

Señor Jorge Montt, director general of the Chilean navy, has given a banquet in honor of Sir Edward Reed.

WANT BRITISH MEDIATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The directors and managers of English banks and financial companies here have wired to London to urge the mediation of King Edward, who is the arbitrator of the boundary question, says the Buenos Ayres, Argentina, correspondent of the Herald. The governor of Mendoza has sent word that two Germans were detected making surveys near Puente del Inca. It is said that they are officers of the Chilean army. The government has arrested the governor to send them off to Chili or bring them to Mendoza. It is reported that the Argentine government is endeavoring to purchase the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Pearl Harbor Barge Launched.

The barge upon which is to be placed the dredger of Clark & Henry, the Pearl Harbor bar contractors, was launched at noon on Saturday. The barge took the water easily, and now lies along side waiting for the machinery, most of which is here. The ship Topsy arrived late in the week with the engines, and now there is little left to be done before the entire preliminary work is accomplished.

The barge was made exceptionally strong, being of fourteen-inch stuff, as it will have to bear a great amount of weight, and as well a tremendous strain in the deep sea work. The dredger will be of the clam shell pattern, and there will be some very heavy work in cutting out of the sand, especially if there is any rock lying on the bar. On the Topsy the firm received also a gasoline launch, which is to be used about the work. The launch will be dropped into the water at once, and tested before it is sent around to Pearl Harbor.

The work upon the tug Taka, which was purchased by the contractors for their use at the bar work, will be completed, it is expected, by Wednesday. As soon as this is done the tug will be sent to Pearl Harbor for the purpose of being to port a scow secured from the Oahu Plantation Company for use in the work of pile driving. The barge is not as large as the one launched Saturday, which is seventy feet by thirty-four feet, but has been used for the purpose before. The piles to be driven are those which will mark the channel for the dredging first, and those needed for the construction of a small dock at the old salt works warehouse at Puna. The contractors will have their supplies landed there; such things as coal, oil, and sundries, which may be needed at any moment.

HAD A GOOD TIME.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Sumner Hill, N. Y. U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The case of ex-Governor Taylor, wanted in Kentucky in connection with the Goetz tragedy, has been brought before Congress by a bill which asks for investigation as to whether the governor of any State is justified in refusing to recognize extradition papers from the governor of any State.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered. The name "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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Per Month, Foreign \$1.75
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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY DECEMBER 27.

Word was sent out yesterday that two professional shoplifters were at work. Honolulu is getting nearly all the modern improvements and may soon look for the expert garrotter and green goods man.

The storm sewers and the retaining walls of creeks have helped things out during the downpour. A few years ago such a rain must have made the low-lying houses and blocks of old Honolulu look like an anchored fleet.

Just now there is less likelihood than there was of an immediate war between Chile and Argentina, but a fight seems certain to come sooner or later. The jealousy of the two States and the fact that they have a frontier question are causes which may lead to an outbreak at the first good chance.

Having been strenuously invited to resign, Mr. Sewall hands over his position on the national committee to Sam Parker. The latter has the advantage over Mr. Sewall in that he is a resident and has never been a Democrat. Col. Parker will, we believe, prove a useful agent for the Republican party at headquarters.

Swearing-off time is near at hand. The theme is an annual joke, but, nevertheless, it is a practical fact in the way that people make and often keep good resolutions. The first week in January of every year sees a marked falling off in the receipts of bars and cigar stands. In fact, swearing off is much more common than the jokers think.

The New Year number of the Advertiser will be as much better than last year's issue as that paper was better than the New Year number of 1900. Progress is the motive power behind all these special issues. The galaxy of writers for the paper now going into press certifies to a variety of excellence which ought not to ask for local appreciation in vain.

The holiday number of the Paradise of the Pacific is, perhaps, the most complete and beautiful publication of the kind ever sent from a local press. Mr. Langton, a master of his craft, has made the Paradise a type of masterpiece, while the reading matter in prose and verse, to which many local writers contribute, will interest a wide circle both at home and abroad.

The Home Rulers do well to begin a campaign of education. Their Americanism is so new that it is not yet understood, and they are right in asking advice from experts. If they are careful of their choice of teachers their sincere desire to learn obtains among them finds evidence in the turning down of several applicants for places on the program who merely want to "do politics." The proposed meeting is to be more patriotic than political, and as such ought to have good results.

There is something of poetic justice in the way the McBryde inquiry has turned out. Some little time ago Judge Humphreys, in taking up a question of investment of the fortune of a minor, ordered an investigation of the McBryde sugar estate, hinting that its bonds were not a security. It was obvious to every one that the court was trying to embarrass Mr. Kinney, one of his leading opponents in the Bar Association, and a heavy owner of McBryde stock. As things turn out, the plantation bonds have got a splendid endorsement and the court, far from injuring Mr. Kinney, has helped him and exposed its own pettiness of spirit.

FOR M'KINLEY PARK.

The declaration of J. S. McCandless that he has become convinced that the most appropriate form for a memorial to the late President McKinley would be a public park and playground, appeals with force to the practical people, who see in such a memorial an everlasting emblem of aloha for the first President to whom the people of Hawaii gave allegiance. Such a memorial is one which the late William McKinley would have chosen for himself.

Honolulu is all too sparingly provided with public squares, spots where the people may gather for the pure sports, where the children may play and where the "Keep Off the Grass" sign may never enter. In all other tropical spots on the face of the earth the public breathing-place is considered a necessity. In the former days there was no need of such conveniences, or necessities, for each home had its environment of lawn and was given over to the sports of childhood. But times change and conditions change with them, and now it is that Honolulu has taken on a new form. There are hundreds of homes where freedom to play upon a grass sward or in a sand heap is never given to the little ones. This is one of the penalties of the city's growth, but it must not be that there is no remedy.

The plan for a public square is one which would appeal to every one who gives any thought to the subject. Just as it has appealed to the members of the committee which is now considering the gathering of the money for the memorial. The outlined plan for an arched entrance would serve every purpose of a base for a bust or statue of McKinley, and upon it may be put such a dedication as would serve to call attention to its meaning and thus in enduring stone give record to the thought of this people.

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

As the frontispiece of a current Christmas magazine is a half-tone picture by Pierre Fritel of "The Peace of Centuries Past," it represents a splendid procession of the world's conquerors riding down a long lane between rows of human dead. In the front rank of these mounted men of destiny are Caesar and Hannibal and Alexander of Macedon and behind them are Attila, Genghis Khan, Charlemagne, Napoleon and all the rest of the blood-stained company, over whom, in the great picture, glares a light as of the great fires which they had kindled among the homes of men.

It is a strange Christmas picture, yet He of Nazareth came not to bring peace into the world but a sword. That such was indeed His mission, history would seem to teach, for ever since the banner of the cross was raised on earth it has dripped with blood. In His name myriads of men have died by violence; in His name the flames of the auto da fe have licked the flesh of martyrs; in His name the innocents have fallen under foot; in His name half the ruin of the world has been wrought. Yet is not Christ also the Prince of Peace and is not His natal day the harbinger of good-will to man?

How reconcile these seeming differences? How explain this brooding mystery? Perhaps—who knows?—it was God's plan to bring peace through tribulation, as the Kingdom of Heaven is taken by violence. As one looks back over history he can see that every great war has given the race a profounder hope of universal peace and a deeper inclination to reverence the doctrines of those who would bring war and bloodshed to an end. Wars are now shorter in their time and the waits between them are longer; the standards of the races are changing and great men now seek the victories of peace rather than the pomp of conquest. Where is the great man in uniform today? In his place we have the captain of industry. Where resounds the shock of armies? Instead we hear the whir of wheels, the clangor of steam-driven iron, the rush of commercial progress, the clink of coin in a billion hands. May it not be true that war was permitted to teach its dreadful lessons so that men, slowly reclaimed from ancient savagery, may turn from them in hatred and look into the clear face of peace with everlasting hope and faith?

If this is so we can understand how He who came bringing the sword and setting men in deadly controversy is still the Prince of Peace at whose birth angels sang of human good to come and whose finger points to the millennium. The master hand has shown the terrors of human strife; it now reveals the saving grace of human concord. Wars indeed will come, but peace brightens the uttermost horizon and already glides the crowning mountain tops.

CAREER OF ADM'RAL SCHLEY.

Middleman Schley of Maryland, assigned to the frigate Niagara, arrived in his ship at Boston just after the attack on Port Sumner. He and his messmates were asked to decide whether they would stay with the Union or go with the South. Schley was in doubt as to the views of his family, but not as to his own, and he took the oath without demur.

The Niagara went South to join the blockading fleet off Charleston and Schley was sent home in command of the first prize captured, a large steamer called General Parkhill. He was but twenty-one years old and short-handed, but he delivered the prize in safety to Admiral Dupont in Delaware bay.

When the Koreans, in 1871, fired on Admiral Rodgers' fleet, Schley was an officer on the flagship, and became one of the landing party to punish the enemy. His work on this occasion, when the Koreans lost over 350 killed, was brought officially to the notice of the Department.

A Commander in 1874, Schley was engaged in naval scientific work until called to take charge of the expedition to save Lieutenant Greely's party in the Arctic ice. How well he succeeded and by dint of what hardships are a part of national history. When he came back the North Atlantic squadron, assembled at Portsmouth, gave him an ovation; the navy department officially thanked him; the Maryland Legislature voted him a gold chronometer; the Geographical Society named an Arctic territory after him and the President, after signing his commission as captain, made him chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the navy, a position which carried the honorary rank of Commodore.

For four years at the head of this bureau he introduced useful reforms in the navy. Ordered to the command of the Baltimore, he found himself at Valparaiso when the Chilean mob killed his sailors. It was owing to his coolness and discretion that war did not then break out between Chile and the United States.

In conclusion, as a Rear Admiral, retired, Admiral Dewey and his fellow-countrymen credit him with the honor of victorious command at the battle of Santiago, and he is not unlikely to receive the thanks of Congress. Such a climax to his career would seem a mere fulfillment of an evolutionary law, for from the beginning Admiral Schley has been a gallant and conspicuous officer.

ELEU AND FEARLESS.

We think the Superintendent of Public Works is within the law and that he is guided by business policy in having the Territorial tug Eleu compete with the private tug Fearless in doing

YARDLEY CALENDAR.

For the convenience of the public the Advertiser's Yardley Calendar will be put on sale to-day at this office and at the bookstores. The price of this interesting local souvenir is 10 cents. The calendar will show, in the elaborate scheme of its illustrations, the faces and figures of local people whom Artist Yardley has made famous during his connection with this paper.

WILCOX'S LEPRO BILL.

While our confidence in the ability of Delegate Wilcox to do the wrong thing in Congress has no limit, we confess to surprise that even he should have introduced a bill making Hawaii a national lazaretto. The measure we refer to is that which opens the Mokai leper settlement to mainland visitors of the scaly plague. If such a bill were enacted it stands to reason that the consequences would be most serious to us.

As things are now, leprosy is slowly decreasing in Hawaii. As things would be under the proposed Wilcox law the perpetration here of the most dreadful of human ills would have the sanction of Congress and the President.

The effect of such a thing upon values and business could not be else than disastrous. People on the mainland who know little about our lepers now would soon know all about them. They would not differentiate between Molokai as a section and Hawaii as a whole. They would talk about sending lepers "to Hawaii," and in a little time this group would be known as "the leper islands." Would homeseekers come then? Would tourists pause here? Would not travelers on the Pacific avoid us as men on shore avoid the public pest house?

With the success of Wilcox's infamous bill—for it is nothing short of that—the beginning of the end of these beautiful islands as a profitable place to live in might come to pass.

And what of the effect on the people now at the Settlement of the introduction of a thousand or more outcasts of the races beyond the sea? There is little trouble at the leper colony now. The native patients are amiable and well-behaved, and there are few of either blood. But with the coming of the white rabble peace would only be maintained by military force and a constant exposure to the most loathsome of human maladies. What then?

The further we go into the sphere of consequences the worse the probabilities become, and the greater the mystery of Wilcox's motive. What could have induced him to press the measure after hearing, as he has so many times, the arguments against it? Has his hazy brain got the idea that, if Hawaii is crippled in a business way, the white man will leave it? Or is he the duped of shrewd enemies of local interests? Or is he crazy? Somebody tell.

BETTER DAYS AT HAND.

The turn of the tide at Washington towards good government in all branches of the public service of Hawaii, is shown in the nomination for third Judge of the First Circuit Court of W. J. Robinson, and the strong probability at this writing that R. W. Breckons will succeed the late Colonel Baird as United States Attorney.

The contest for Judge was between Edgar Cayless, who was handicapped by the support of Delegate Wilcox and H. M. Sewall, F. E. Thompson, President of the Robert Grievance Company, who was bailed and chained by the favor of Judge Humphreys, and W. J. Robinson, a good lawyer, not identified with factional differences here. Mr. Lyle A. Dickey was also mentioned, but so far as we know did not make an active canvass nor solicit his local friends to do so for him. Having learned that some of the past judicial appointments here, especially that of Judge Humphreys, were obnoxious to the President, and that Mr. Roosevelt had determined to name no more political judges and none that were unacceptable to a conservative people of Hawaii, the Advertiser was quite prepared for the appointment of Mr. Robinson. At the time did Mr. Thompson have a ghost of a show and the many good qualities of Mr. Cayless were eclipsed by the disfavor with which his immediate backers are now held at Washington.

The Advertiser congratulates the bar on the near appearance of a Judge before whom a lawyer may go feeling that the views of the court will not be colored by passion nor prejudice and that justice will not be thrust aside to secure, or in trying to secure, a political advantage. Mr. Robinson will, we believe, prove the one man in the First Circuit whose mind is judicial, who means to be fair and who has no axes to grind. The ermine on his shoulders will be white, not only when he puts it on, but throughout his term or terms of office.

If, as we assume, Mr. Breckons is to be the next United States District Attorney, the fact that the President intends to have nothing to do with the element which has, by its attacks on the Republican Territorial Administration, caused the factional row in Ha-

wai, will get further attestation. Even more significant will be the defeat of Mr. Dunne, who, since his arrival, has been anti-Dole in his political sentiments.

In taking the course he has, President Roosevelt shows that good government is his one and only aim, and he thus endears himself to every man in Hawaii who knows what is best for this Territory. How independent he is appears in the fact that he has, in making these Hawaiian appointments, not only snubbed Delegate Wilcox and Harold M. Sewall, but has served notice on the Republican Territorial Committee that unless that body endorses men who will be acceptable to the business interests of these islands, it cannot hope for executive favor. Had the lesson been learned sooner the committee—or the Honolulu end of it—might not now have so many snubs to its discredit.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Treasurer Wright is back again from Kauai.

The Lehua left for Molokai last night with seventeen lepers on board.

Iron supports for the police and fire alarm boxes are being put in place.

Five and a half inches of rain fell at Waikiki in eleven hours on Tuesday.

The sale of the old dredger belonging to the Territory to Cotton Brothers has been authorized.

Mrs. Robert Haight, mother of Harry Cobb, arrived yesterday in the Peru, for a visit in Honolulu.

Jean Sabate was released yesterday upon furnishing bond signed by Ed Towse and George P. Castle.

Island captains report that the anchorage at Eleele is rapidly becoming unsafe. The moorings are said to have close together.

The petty barons are paying attention to the waterfront these days. Of late, several parts of donkey engines have been removed and carried away.

W. W. Ricker, who returned yesterday in the Peru, superintended the construction at Cincinnati of three of the Ricker patent cane loaders, which are to be used at Spreckelsville.

Former Superintendent Corcoran, of the telephone company, who departed for Chicago Tuesday, will look up a successor to himself for the local company on arrival at San Francisco.

J. T. Davidson and S. N. Shafer have entered into a partnership to go into the general plumbing business after the first of the new year. The former is at present manager of Emmeluth & Co., and the latter has been in business for a year past.

The question of a public playground is causing the Bishop estate trustees much worry. It is difficult to secure suitable grounds near the city, and the question of giving the Hawaiians their share of the benefits is very troublesome because of the domination of Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese.

It was reported unofficially last evening that Capt. Paul Smith, who served with the Fortieth Infantry Regiment in the Philippines, had been appointed to a first lieutenancy, and had been ordered to join the Fifth Cavalry. There were eleven of the captain's old soldiers on the Hancock.

M. D. Monsarrat, the surveyor, has just issued the most complete map of Honolulu that has been published for many years. It is very full, giving all the new streets, and indicating the lines of the Rapid Transit road, as well as the new additions to the city which have only recently been opened.

Juan Rivara, a Porto Rican boy charged with vagrancy, was sent to the reform school for six months. He came here as a laborer and went to work on a plantation at \$2 a month. Juan did not like his job, and quit it for the ennobling occupation of loafing around the waterfront. He'll not loaf for quite a time to come.

Invitations were sent out yesterday for the annual New Years reception to the young men of Honolulu by the Young Men's Christian Association. The board of directors will receive in the association parlors from 12 to 2 p. m., during which time the ladies will serve lunch in the hall. A program of gymnasium events will be given at 2 p. m.

The Chinese who escaped from the Alameda was found yesterday and returned to San Francisco on the steamer. The man's name is Harry Hing, and he claims to be an American citizen, born in California. He came to Honolulu to practice his profession as a dentist, but as his affidavit as to citizenship was not properly acknowledged, he was refused admission. On the same grounds he may not be allowed to enter San Francisco again.

Doric Must Pay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Collector of the Port, Strathairn, has been instructed by the Treasury Department to collect a fine of \$10 from the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company for bringing Harry B. Smith, a stowaway, to this port from Honolulu on November 25th on the Doric. Smith boarded the steamer without the knowledge of the officers or crew, and escaped soon after arriving here, though measures had been taken to detain him.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS, IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of J. W. Lota of Hanalei, Kauai, deceased. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. G. Smith, administrator of the estate of J. W. Lota, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons therein entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 19th day of December, 1901.

By the Court: H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Loe, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 5,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,850,000
Total reichsmarks 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,590,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,800,000
Total reichsmarks 44,390,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

There were two runaways yesterday morning. Dr. Wood was out driving with High Sheriff Brown when the horse took fright and started to run away on Fort street. The horse was stopped by Mr. Brown before any damage resulted. A delivery horse was the chief actor in the second runaway. He ran up King, and running into Mauka, collided with a Chinese cart, throwing the driver into the mud. The animal turned up Beretania, and was still running at last accounts.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Treasurer Wright has returned from Kauai. He reports plenty of rain, and the sugar cane in fine condition.

RUMOR OF HEAD TAX

The Local Chinese Deny That It Will Be Imposed.

Rumors reached Honolulu from China recently that all Chinese residents in Hawaii were to be assessed so much per head by the Chinese government, the fund so realized to be applied to the payment of the enormous indemnity which China is to pay the nations which suffered through the Boxer troubles. It was stated that the Chinese officials were resorting to these measures to secure aid for the depleted treasury of the Empire, and that Prince Ching, a member of the royal family had suggested that a head tax be imposed upon all wearers of the queue. This suggestion referred to all Chinese whether residing in the empire or in foreign countries. Prince Ching's plan as suggested was to send commissioners into all countries where Chinese resided to collect the tax, claiming that as they do not become citizens of other countries, they should assist their native land.

A prominent Chinese official in discussing the proposed tax stated that he believed that the rumor had no official foundation, as nothing had been heard of it at the local consulate. He hardly believed that the Chinese government would resort to such extremes, as the people residing in the empire were not in a position, financially, to have such a tax imposed upon them. As to Chinese in foreign countries being levied upon, he could not say whether they would submit, even if the rumor had official foundation.

Prince Ching's plan has created considerable dissatisfaction in the southern provinces of the Chinese empire, and is liable to result in serious disturbances. It is claimed that residents of the northern provinces were alone responsible for the Boxer movement, and that they should be called upon to bear any expense caused by their action. The Chinese of the southern provinces were friends of the foreigners, and as most of the merchants in foreign countries are from the southern provinces, the movement on foot to resist the taxation for indemnity is rapidly gaining ground, and it is said that the Chinese abroad will refuse to pay the proposed tax.

Prince Ching says that if they refuse the burden will fall on their relatives in the southern provinces, and that other oppressive measures will be enforced against them, and that merchants abroad refusing to pay the proposed tax will not be allowed to return to their mother country and will be classified as traitors.

GOVERNOR DOLE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT

Frank D. Haskell, a prisoner who was serving a two years' sentence in Oahu prison for the larceny of two cigars, received a welcome Christmas present yesterday. It was nothing more than an official, though not imposing, appearing document, with the name of Sanford B. Dole attached, but it was amply sufficient to allow the recipient to spend a merry Christmas among his friends, outside of the grim prison walls today.

The pardon was delivered over to High Sheriff Brown at noon yesterday, and it was only a few hours later when Haskell was given his liberty.

Haskell had served nearly ten months of a two years' sentence imposed by Judge Humphreys on a conviction for larceny in the second degree.

He stated this fact in the petition presented to the Governor, which was as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 13, 1901.

To the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, Sanford B. Dole.

Sir—Your petitioner humbly begs to inform you that he is a prisoner confined in Oahu jail for the crime of larceny in the second degree, by taking away two cigars of the value of two cents, the property of one Ah Leong, and sentenced by Judge Humphreys on the 6th day of March, 1901, to a term of two years' servitude at hard labor.

Your petitioner begs to inform you that he has now served nine months at hard labor for a small crime, while others committing crimes of much larger magnitude receive sentence from fifteen days to one year.

Your petitioner certifies that he has at all times obeyed the rules of the prison.

Your petitioner begs for clemency, and asks that he be pardoned from further servitude, to take effect Christmas day; that if pardoned he will leave the Islands at once, and has means sufficient for his passage and expenses to California.

Throughout the term of servitude now served by your petitioner he has been a hard and willing worker. Very humbly, FRANK D. HASKELL.

HASKELL'S RECORD.

The Circuit Court records show that Haskell served a short jail sentence prior to the last one, on the charge of carrying a deadly weapon. He had also been arrested for gambling, but these cases were nolle prossed.

The sentence imposed by Humphreys seemed totally incommensurate with the trivial nature of the crime. He was found guilty of the theft of two 5-cent cigars from Ah Leong in October, 1900. He claimed at the time to have tendered a quarter in payment for the cigars, but that the Chinese had no change, and the money fell behind the counter. Ah Leong said he had received no money in payment for the cigars.

Upon the reading of the verdict, Humphreys called the prisoner to the bar and imposed a fine of \$1,000 and costs, to be served out at hard labor at the rate of 50 cents per day. This would have made the term of imprisonment more than five years for the two smokes, but the sentence was afterwards annulled by the court. Court was reconvened after adjournment and Judge Humphreys stated that he had

discovered a loophole by which the prisoner might escape after serving a year by pleading the poor convict's act. He therefore substituted a two years' sentence at hard labor for the first one.

Under the terms of the pardon given yesterday by Governor Dole, Haskell agrees to leave the Territory, and promised High Sheriff Brown that he would go East on the first sailing vessel.

THE POLISH REVIVAL.

Methods by Which Germans Are Ousted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says the debate on the Polish question in the Reichstag is still a subject of lively press discussion. The National Zeitung prints a letter from Posen alleging that the Polish movement is now carried on by well-to-do lawyers, doctors and mechanics. When the policy of a lawyer or chemist is free a Pole steps in; when land is for sale, Polish money is offered for it. This money, it is said, streams into the country from secret sources. The German, as the weaker party, forsakes the country.

There was a Polish demonstration at Berlin University recently. Students, male and female, shouted down Professor Schlemmer, who was lecturing on "The Polish Question in the Nineteenth Century." A disturbance between the Polish and German students was threatened, but an official appeared and the disturbers left the room.

The Times correspondent says the Pan-Germans are endeavoring to outdo the Poles in recklessness and violence. The Pan-Germanic League has just passed a resolution requesting the Imperial Chancellor to reply to the Polish agitation by abolishing the parity of treatment for Polish subjects.

Kaiser Compliments Russia.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Emperor William is bestowing honors upon the Russian crown prince, Grand Duke Michael, who has accepted his majesty's invitation to hunt in Germany. A court train met him at the Russian frontier and a military escort at Strassburg. The Russian crown prince here met with all the royal princes here, and the Russian crown prince at Friedrichstrasse railroad station, where a regiment of the guards was drawn up to receive the visitor and escorted him to the Potsdam station. Another regiment received the grand duke at Wild Park and escorted him to the new palace. Such honors have, up to the present time, been reserved for crowned heads only. When the court train arrived here Emperor William, attired in the uniform of a Russian dragon, kissed Grand Duke Michael and shook hands. The meeting was loudly cheered by the crowd.

Local Losses.

In a recent San Francisco Chronicle were published a record of the year's disasters at sea. The list is a long one and the record for the Pacific coast is greater than it has been for many years. Pacific coast losses alone amount to nearly \$4,000,000 on hulls alone. The total losses of vessels and cargoes foot up fully \$6,000,000. Following are the local losses in the list: Schooner Surprise, wrecked at Koloa; loss, \$5,000.

Ship Roanoke, arrived in Honolulu on fire, November 25th; damage, \$50,000.

Bark Empire, burned off Mahukona, H. I., July 24th; loss, \$22,000.

Steamer Upolu, wrecked at Puukii, H. I., April 2d; loss, \$17,000.

NEW FUNERAL CAR.

Oahu Railway Co. Completes a New Car for Carrying Remains.

The Oahu Railway and Land Company has just completed a funeral car which will take the place of the present car "Charon." The new car was built under the direction of the master builder, and is a model of its kind. One end will be fitted so that three coffins can be carried at once. Instead of putting coffins on board the car through a sliding doorway, as at present, an arrangement has been made whereby they can be rolled into the car by means of the rail. The fittings of the car will designate the use to which it will be put.

Terminus Changed.

TACOMA, Dec. 15.—Representatives of the Globe Transportation Company appeared before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and asked that arrangements be made by which the company will make Tacoma its Puget Sound terminus. The company is engaged in the Hawaii-Puget Sound trade, via San Francisco. A new sailing vessel is now nearing completion at Ballard, and four other vessels are to be built. The first one will be launched next month and will have a carrying capacity of 1,400,000 feet of lumber.

Eight Dead, Eleven Injured.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 15.—Failure on the part of a conductor to obey orders is supposed to have been the cause of a head-on collision on the Illinois Central Railroad, between Irene and Perryville, early today. The two trains were the eastbound passenger train No. 4 and a freight train from Chicago going west. As a result eight people are dead or missing and eleven injured.

Governor of Crete.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Rome correspondent of the London Times and New York Times quotes the Giornale d'Italia, which says that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Emperor of Russia have decided to appoint Prince George of Greece high commissioner in Crete for a further term of three years.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary H. Melendy, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The result of experiments on the effect of beer on German workmen, shows that drinking during hours of labor reduces their production.

FAVORS A NEW PARK

J. S. McCandless On Plans for Memorial.

Honolulu will have its memorial to McKinley in the form of a park or square, if the sentiment of the people who have been brought into consultation upon the matter weighs with the members of the executive committee, who have the final decision. During all the discussions the subject of a park has been the only one which has seemed to unite the members of the local committee, which will have the work of collecting the funds for the creation of any memorial which may be thought proper.

Perhaps the first of the vigorous boomers of a memorial to President McKinley was J. S. McCandless, who was one of the original members of the executive committee, and has just been named as a member of the local committee on the fund. Mr. McCandless said yesterday that he had become convinced that a sufficient sum could be raised only by the decision of the committee that the proper purpose for which the fund should be used was the creation of a park. In continuing the discussion of the plan, Mr. McCandless said:

"The people of Honolulu will readily give the sum needed for the fitting up of a park or square, which shall be also a playground for the children of the city. There will be perhaps some difficulty in getting together the money for a monument to the late President. The memorial upon the lines of an adequate monument would cost a large sum, and there would be some difficulty in securing the contributions for the purpose."

"I have now become convinced that there would be ready and rapid response to a call for money for the creation of a park or playground. My idea now is the securing of a plot of ground which would afford sufficient space for the national and other dignities, and as well grounds for all the popular sports which might be wished. There would be retiring rooms, covered spots where the little ones could play to their hearts' content, and in time, perhaps, a bathing pool. All of these could be gathered upon a ground which would be accessible to all parts of the city, and would in time prove to be one of the most popular pleasure grounds in the city."

"There could be erected a grand stand which would afford seats for several thousand people, and could be so placed that it would be available for either baseball, football or cricket matches. There might be some arrangement made by which a certain portion of the stand could be set aside for the benefit of the clubs playing, and a small charge made for admission to this portion, so as to cover training expenses. All these are details which could be arranged by the committee, which would manage the park for the people."

"The memorial feature proper would come in in a great arch entrance, and the arch would be the focal point of the memorial feature. The arch could be built of native lava rock, and upon its summit could be placed a bust of McKinley, or a niche could be placed in the face of the key-stone which would afford a fitting point for the bust. From the last side of the arch, there could be made quotations which would show to the coming generations what we admired above all other points in his character."

"I believe this would be a memorial which would last for all time; one which would be of practical benefit to the people of the city, and which would show how closely we would keep the name of the dead President to our daily life."

Woodpeckers Will Be Delayed.

Two dozen grosbeak, of the same variety as those which were received by Eben Low in the Sonoma, were brought down in the Alameda, and are now recovered from their sea trip. The birds are in good health and will be taken over to Hawaii at once. The men to whom went the order for the woodpeckers, in a previous mail, are finding great difficulty in trapping the birds at this season of the year. They have informed the local authorities that they will wait until the spring, when the young will be about and then will be easily caught. "This means that the introduction of this species will be delayed until next fall."

THE WILL OF ROBERT R. HIND

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The will of Robert Robson Hind, the wealthy merchant and sugar planter, who died at Kona, in the Hawaiian Islands, November 27, was filed and probated with the county clerk Friday. The decedent left real and personal property in this city and elsewhere in the State valued at \$500,000. He also left property in British Columbia, which with his large interests in the Hawaiian Islands, will make his estate extremely valuable.

Mr. Hind's will was executed in this city January 4, 1895, and was witnessed by Charles Ashton, Frank H. Gardner and Frank Ashton. To his widow, Mary Hind, the testator leaves the family residence at 2388 Howard street in this city, complete. In addition he leaves her all the household goods in his residence at Kona, Hawaii. Then he directs his executors to pay her a sum of \$2,000 immediately upon the probating of his will and to make her an allowance of \$500 a month during the remainder of her natural life.

His son, John Hind, the testator leaves \$20,000. A sum of \$10,000 is given to the executors in trust for Miss Katie Renton, the testator's granddaughter, the principal with its accumulated interest to be paid to her upon her attaining her majority or entering into the wedded state.

The residue of his estate, subject to the monthly allowance to Mrs. Hind, is left to the testator's sons, John

Robert, George Urwin and James Matthew Hind, and his daughter, Eleanor Margaret and Mary Elizabeth Hind, share and share alike. The estate, however, is not to be partitioned during the lifetime of the testator's widow, but is to be kept intact and managed by the executors for the joint benefit of all interested therein.

The testator directs that his son John manage the Hawaiian sugar plantation, while his son George is entrusted with the care of the California and British Columbia properties. The testator appoints his four sons and his widow executors and executrix of his will. All the testator's heirs at law reside in the Hawaiian Islands, with the exception of his son, George, and his daughter, Eleanor Margaret, who are residents of this city.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

December 16.—Kau and husband to Wainee Kaiwi, 4 apanas of R. P. 5330, Kul. 2856, Waihee, Maui. Consideration, \$5.

Henry Bischoff and wife to Mrs. Lucy Kama, 127 acres, Waipuna, North Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$845.

H. W. N. Purdy and husband to Mrs. W. M. Lucy Kama, one-half interest in apana 1 of R. P. 2215; one-half interest in apana 2 of R. P. 1023, Kamali, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration, \$2,400.

George Herbert to J. Campbell, one-half interest in apana 1 of R. P. 2215; one-half interest in apana 2 of R. P. 1023, Kamali, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration, \$2,400.

Gear, Lansing & Co. to Honolulu Investment Co., Ltd., 56 lots in Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,500.

December 17.—Charles Molteno and wife to James Armstrong, R. P. 175, Kul. 7429, apana 2 of R. P. 233, Kul. 7446, Maunaloa, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,500.

Henry St. J. K. Nahaolelua and wife et al. to Elizabeth K. Nahaolelua, interest in estate of Kila Nahaolelua, Hawaiian Islands. Consideration, \$1.

H. M. Dow and wife to W. F. Joehner, patent 3565, Hackfeld and Prospect streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,350; mortgage, \$7,000.

Henry Mokuia et al. to Mrs. K. A. Hui, interest in R. P. 6857, Kul. 7713, Hui, Oahu, South Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$100.

December 18.—G. M. Aputa and wife to Iekewe Knapun, portion of R. P. 479, Kul. 9485, Kamali, Waihee, Oahu. Consideration, \$150.

Kapea Kainikua to Ah Chee, 1 acre of R. P. 571, Kamaloa, Waihee, Oahu. Consideration, \$240.

Genevieve Dowsett et al. to Genevieve Dowsett, lots 5 and 6 of R. P. 2456, Kul. 6732 and 19866, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu.

Joe Andrade and wife to J. J. Teixeira, lot 2, Paepaehi, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$200.

D. Kalohe and wife et al. to Union Mill Co., Ltd., interest in R. P. 1724, Kul. 8957, Honoupepe, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

Kapouhiwa K. Keola to Union Mill Co., interest in R. P. 1554 and R. P. Kul. 8097, Honoupepe, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

Union Mill Company to Kapouhiwa K. Keola, portion grant 1547 and Kul. 9689, Kapana, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

December 19.—L. K. Kentwell, Tr., to Yuen Ming, one-half interest in R. P. 479, Kul. 9708, Makua, Waihee, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,375.

George Herbert to W. R. Castle Jr., piece of land, Alakea street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

W. R. Castle Jr. to Kate Lee Herbert, piece of land, Alakea street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

G. C. Akina to Maria K. Kalua, interest in R. P. 5721, Kul. 1153, Niihau, Kauai. Consideration, \$550.

Katila Olo to Charles F. Peterson, apana 3 and portion of apana 2 of Kul. 2676 and 3729, Waihee, Oahu. Consideration, \$250.

Levi Makalua to Albert S. Wilcox, apana 2 of grant 5374, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration, \$100.

What the Kidneys Are For.

WHAT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS DO

It's the duty of the kidneys to see that the blood keeps pure.

Not to make new blood—the food we eat does that, but to remove from the blood all the poisons and impurities—the waste matter—that is gathered up during its circuit of the body.

These poisons are deadly.

If they are not taken out of the blood by the natural filters, the kidneys, they are carried back to the heart, and are started out again all through the body.

Of course they cause disease.

We can't be healthy if our blood isn't pure.

When our kidneys are sick our back aches. That's a way they have of telling us they need help.

It's the duty of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to cure sick kidneys.

They know their duty well.

They are performing it here in Honolulu.

Here's a case in point:

Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily. When unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, gout, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

William L. Farland, the founder of Butte, Mont., is dead.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Los Angeles is to have a \$400,000 theater. Work on the Philippine bill is being rushed.

Madame Sembrich's son has died in Germany.

"King" O'Keefe, of the Island of Yap, is dead, leaving \$1,000,000.

Boston police stopped a sale of jumping jacks bearing the label "McKinley."

The Chinese exclusion law may extend only to December 4, 1904, when the treaty expires.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Emperor William has decorated Marquis Ito with the order of the Red Eagle.

Orders have been received at Columbus Barracks to send 440 men to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

Major W. R. Abercrombie, U. S. A., the Copper River explorer, has been ordered from Alaska to the Philippines.

Northwestern University (Chicago) glories in a celibacy club known as the "Knights of the Marble Heart."

The Chicago city council has passed an ordinance wiping out all private wine rooms in saloons and restaurants.

Arthur H. Noyes, United States judge for the St. Michaels district in Alaska, may be removed from his position.

Baroness de Buren, of Budapest, a former Mayfield, Cal., girl, who has become notorious in Europe, is again in San Francisco.

Deaths from the cold weather are frequent in the Middle States. The thermometer in Wyoming has fallen to 35 degrees below.

Senator Blackburn is to marry the widow of William E. Blackburn, of West Virginia. The Senator's daughters oppose the marriage.

Divers have located the wreck of the ferryboat Sa n Rafael. The two captains responsible for the collision have had their licenses revoked.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A dispatch received here from Peking announces that the Imperial court left Kai Feng Fu, bound for Peking, last Saturday.

A breach has occurred between Senators Hanna and Foraker, the latter refusing to make a single concession in the organization of the Legislature.

TIENTSIN, Dec. 15.—Ching Wan Tse, of the gulf of Laos Tung, south of Shan Hai Kwan, was formally opened to trade December 14. A staff of customs officials is stationed there.

The Atlantic steamship lines have entered into an agreement looking to the economical utilization of the vessels and their equipment, regulating of traffic, minimizing of destructive competition and apportionment of business.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The Messaggero says that Father Cushing, the American priest who had difficulty here with the Right Rev. Nicholas C. Matz, Bishop of Colorado, has commenced legal proceedings against Bishop Matz for illegal arrest.

A row in the Austrian Reichsrath led to blows. Rival parties called each other swindlers, thieves and rogues. The astonishing scene was brought to a close by a voice loudly quoting from Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen," which caused such surprise that the tumult ceased.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—At the Old Bailey today the jury returned a true bill against Theodore Jackson and Laura Jackson (Ana O'Brien alias de Bar). The Recorder, in charging the grand jury, commented upon the "horrible and blasphemous character of the evidence."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate committee on judiciary today considered the new testimony presented by the Anti-Trust League bearing upon the nomination of Attorney General Knox, but decided not to change its original recommendation that the nomination should be confirmed. It is the purpose of the committee to seek action by the Senate before the adjournment for the holidays.

DURBAN, December 15.—A dispatch received here from Nkandha, Zululand, dated December 5th, and delayed in transit by the censor, tells of a recent action near Luneberg, Transvaal, in which Commandant Louis Botha was shot through the left leg below the knee. He only escaped by crawling into the bush. His followers say they do not know where Botha is now. The dispatch adds that the British took eighty prisoners.

Olaa Mill is Grinding.

The Olaa Sugar Mill yesterday began grinding its first crop. The area which is to be cut is 4000 acres and the sugar will be of high grade judged by the preliminary tests made. The mill has been tried and found to be of the very highest efficiency and the various auxiliaries are all working in the very best style.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MONEY IN FARMING.

There are some surface indications that within a brief period there will be a movement of capital toward investments in farm property, not for speculative purposes or to receive the income from leasing, but to engage in farming as a business investment. It is dawning upon many people with accumulated capital that merely as a business venture farming offers larger profits, with less risk for invested capital, than any other branch of productive industry. It has been found that the thoroughly equipped farmer who has sufficient capital at his command and who introduces into his operations the time-saving methods and practical economies which have become established in every other branch of industry, receives large returns for his time and money; while farmers of every kind and description manage to make a living from the land, and even to extinguish the indebtedness which they incurred in entering upon the business with insufficient capital.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

SEVEN TO ONE

From reports received we figure that one bottle of Scott's Emulsion sometimes builds seven times its weight of solid, healthy flesh! Why is this so?

Because Scott's Emulsion is itself the richest and most digestible of foods.

Because Scott's Emulsion gives strong appetite.

Because Scott's Emulsion makes all good food do good—a strong stomach—strong digestion.

Because Scott's Emulsion wakes up the dormant system—new life to the tissues—so that the body uses its food for bone making and flesh building.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

BY AUTHORITY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED H

IS WHITE PLANTATION LABOR PRACTICAL IN HAWAII?

By Viggo Jacobsen.

The danger threatening the sugar industry of this Territory, implied by inference in President Roosevelt's Hawaiian policy, as foreshadowed in his message to Congress, has become, of a necessity, the all-absorbing topic of the hour. I say of a necessity, because I take the stand of the overwhelming majority of intelligent islanders in maintaining that this is a sugar country, that nature has obviously so ordained it, and that the material welfare of every man, woman or child in Hawaii, of high or low degree and in whatsoever walk of life, is more or less involved in the prosperity of that industry. Any one who does not concede this much, will find nothing to interest him in this article and need proceed no further.

It is not my purpose to inflict upon the patient reader a diffusive expose of my personal views in the present crisis. 'Tis true that I do not own a dollar's worth of sugar stock. 'Tis also true that while I have been a close observer of local events uninterruptedly for thirteen years, I have always consistently refrained from any participation in politics. Logically, therefore, I am probably as able to form an unbiased opinion as my neighbor. I may, e. g., think it no treason to suppose that President Roosevelt is not infallible; that it is no reflection upon a man of his brilliant attainments and record to say that he may be insufficiently informed as to the unique local conditions, so that had he fully known them, that portion of his message dealing with Hawaiian affairs would possibly have read somewhat differently. I may agree with Mr. Thomas Fitch in saying that American Imperialism is only in its experimental stage anyway, and that the United States may yet recognize, as did Great Britain a century ago, "that the policies suited to a homogenous people, may be altogether unsuited to a country of mixed races beyond the seas." An contrary, I may equally agree with the Advertiser correspondent who over the nom-de-plume of "Civil Engineer," scores a strong point when he asserts that we have failed hitherto in realizing "what a very small factor these islands cut in the general political economy of the United States," even though I might not bring myself to believe that the President would deliberately sacrifice a great and thriving industry by making the Chinese exclusion act and the general land laws operative here in Hawaii, without at least some exemption or modification to meet our special requirements. It is of no consequence what I think. There are to be found here competent men a-plenty, with abler pen than mine, who, with deservedly command respect at home or abroad, by personal virtue, special intellectual gifts, or all three combined. These, together with the reputable members of the "mighty press" be the proper champions to enter the lists of the political arena, to take the lead in moulding public opinion and to devise the best means of staying off impending calamity, if there be real cause for anxiety. As for the "argumentum ad invidiam," employed in some quarters, it is beneath notice. Thinking men are not influenced by such idle vapourings.

But while I disclaim any desire to foist my individual opinion upon others, I hold it to be the duty of every resident happily possessed of indubitable facts not generally known, and which may tend to facilitate dispassionate reasoning and prudent action in a matter of public import, to overcome his disinclination to meddle with what may seem, at first sight, to be outside of his legitimate province. So much by way of introducing the motive of the writer.

There is one issue of this controversy about which more nonsense has been spoken and written in Honolulu than of any other, and the discussion of which has been carried on with a good deal of acrimony. I refer to the question of whether the employment of white labor in the cane fields is practicable or not, and I hope in the following to furnish my quota towards the settlement of this question once and forever.

Assuming, then, that in the management of our domestic affairs it be a sound principle, instead of wrapping ourselves in a mantle of egotistical opinionativeness, to look abroad and seek instruction and guidance from the experience of other countries, whose conditions resemble our own, let us turn to the colony of Queensland. As an ex-Australian of many years' standing, it is my habit occasionally to dip into the newspapers from the Land under the Southern Cross. The latest file to hand discloses a state of affairs in the aforementioned colony so remarkably analogous to the present outlook in Hawaii, that I may well be pardoned for quoting from the comments of the local press at some considerable length. But before doing so, I must crave indulgence while, for the benefit of those unfamiliar with the subject matter, I preface such extracts with some remarks by way of elucidation. Australia is the Utopia of Democracy. The "horny-handed son of toil" rules supreme. And he is no very gentle ruler, either. To give him his due, unlike his American brother, he rarely resorts to violence; not that he is more virtuous, but for the good and sufficient reason that he invariably has his way. I have seen him in Sydney march in procession to the government offices and demand the immediate return of a shipload of Chinese immigrants, just arrived in port. And the government wilted, complied with the request and meekly paid the inevitable bill of damages to the shipping company. It must be confessed that these demonstrations often receive reinforcement from a less desirable element in the person of the habitual loafer, whose favorite pastime by day is to be sunning himself, stretched upon the green turf of the Botanical Gardens in wet weather you must look for him in the galleries of



the Criminal Court), and by night, to be ranting claptrap about the nobility of labor at some impromptu open-air meeting in the public parks. The professional demagogue speedily attains to the pinnacle of his political aspirations in these environments.

But their labor unions are splendidly organized. No one who has watched the parade in Melbourne on the anniversary of the introduction of the eight-hour system inaugurated over thirty years ago—a general and close blockade of the city—can have failed to be impressed. It is an imposing and significant spectacle, the like of which is to be seen nowhere else in the industrial world.

For many years the "Labor Party" has practically controlled Australian politics, and the secret of its success is very easy of explanation. The voting power is distributed with lavish liberality. In most of the Colonies, prior to their amalgamation, every white man, irrespective of nationality, could vote for Parliament after six months residence. The alien had no need of "Intention Papers" or to take an oath of allegiance even. A simple affirmation that he had resided in the district for that length of time entitled him to exercise his elective franchise. Hence the great power of the masses, which would seem to have been perpetuated under the auspices of the new-born Commonwealth. To be sure, capital is represented. They have their plutocracy, bless you; a monied aristocracy, what you will; but it cannot stem the tide against the Working Man. He is the autocrat of all the Australias.

During the latter part of the eighties I had exceptional opportunities to study the race problem on the sugar plantations in North Queensland, among the pearl fisheries in Torres Straits, and in the great country at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria. During this time Sir Samuel Griffiths, the then Premier of the Colony, yielding to the pressure of the Labor party on the hustings at the general parliamentary election pledged himself to introduce a bill for the abolition of Kanaka labor for plantation purposes, and on the strength of that pledge he was returned to power. The bill was duly passed, to take effect from December 31, 1899. Three years sufficed to well-nigh ruin the planters, whose cane was left rotting on the fields, for Mr. White Laborer failed to "materialize." Sir Samuel, however, came forward, openly admitted that he had made a mistake, and the obnoxious measure was repealed. Later on, after protracted and grave deliberations, Queensland joined the new Commonwealth. And now the troubles of the sugar planters have begun all over again.

Mr. Barton, the first Federal Premier, is bent upon the passage by the general parliament of a bill of his own, the salient features of which measure are that no Pacific Island laborer shall enter Australia on or after March 31, 1904, and providing for the deportation of those now in the country.

The Planters, with their costly experience of the past, have naturally taken the alarm, and the situation has reached a crisis. Dr. Maxwell, formerly of this city, is now in Melbourne, assisting a committee appointed to try to get a favorable result on the bill in the Senate. Says the Queensland (Brisbane) of November 23, editorially:

SHOULD WE HAVE FEDERATED?

Under the disappointments that have fallen upon us from the action of the Federal Legislature, we are becoming familiarised with the assertion that federation was a mistake. It is not only that the crude and ill-considered proposals of their promoters, and the glory in their reiterated "I told you so," with every new indication of Federal folly or tyranny, but that the friends of federation themselves publicly avow their repentance. They bitterly regret, they say, that they voted in favor of federation, and declare plainly that if the question were reopened they would be found on the other side. Nor can there be the slightest doubt, looking to the actual vote for federation and to the subsequent disappointment that if they had the opportunity the majority would be found on the other side. That is a very serious thing to say, but it is beyond dispute; and it affords grave matter for reflection for the Federal Parliament. Think of the indictment involved in the fact that the Federal Parliament should, during its first session, alienate the loyalty of a State covering nearly two-thirds of the eastern territory of the commonwealth. But when we have said this we have by no means settled the question of the duty or wisdom of federation. That we should be disappointed in the results of federation, that we should unexpectedly suffer from it, that some of us should repent of it and wish it undone, is no proof that we did wrong in accepting it, or that it would not be our place to accept it again if we were called upon anew to make the choice. For after all we cannot divest this question of the element of moral obligation; and that is an element which takes no account of consequences. Right and nobleness claim us though the heavens

fall. We do not know any more imperative necessity in our present circumstances than to hold our ideas clear of the confusion which ascribes misfortune to an action in itself indisputably right and noble, instead of the follies and selfishness which have used it for evil.

Beyond question, many of those who voted a "White Australia" failed to grasp the practical issues of their vote. They certainly did not realize that this was to be worked for the subordination of all things to labor influence, and to the ruin of an important Queensland industry. The lesson of the position is not the reversal of our federative action, but the reversal at the earliest opportunity of our fatal choice of Federal representatives. The thing to be done is to put the government right. The thing to be done is the election at the next opportunity of representatives who shall make it impossible to treat the State they represent as Mr. Barton's government has treated Queensland.

These are weighty and telling arguments, and their perusal is apt to give pause to the thoughtful Honolulu before he rashly condemns those who do not consider the annexation of Hawaii, with all its undeniable advantages, as an absolutely unimpaired blessing.

The South Sea Islanders constitute the only source of field labor left the North Queensland cane grower, and the recruiting is carried on under strict supervision by government agents accompanying each vessel. The blacks are employed by the struggling "cocoanut farmer," as well as by the big estates, and a most paternal government watches their treatment as to food and hospital care. Every one of them is scrupulously accounted for, and at the end of his service is landed upon his native beach. They are as happy as children the live-long day, and that they in any way compete with the white man is the purest of fiction. Yet it is now proposed that this industry be sacrificed to propitiate the Great Moloch, yept the Labor party. I would state here inter alia, that the total number of Kanakas in Queensland, according to official data, is at the present time only a little over 9000. This in a country with an area of 668,497 square miles, i. e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom or one hundred times that of the Territory of Hawaii! To show the temper of the Queensland people in this matter I quote another article, written in a lighter vein:

The Kanaka labor problem can be solved in one act. There is plainly no hope from the Federal government; the "White Australian" politicians are in overwhelming majority in the Federal House. It is averred that while men will not do the work, LET US MAKE THEM DO IT AS A PUNISHMENT. Queensland's goals are full of men and women, the labor of whose hands competes most successfully with honest outside labor, in so much that periodical protests reach headquarters from soldiers, bookbinders, etc. The labor is admittedly severe, and would be a fitting punishment for offenders against the law. The judge of the future might put on his black cap and say: "YOU ARE SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE IN THE CANE FIELDS FOR LIFE, AND MAY THE LORD HAVE MERCY ON YOUR SOUL." Smaller offenders might be given shorter terms, commensurate with the gravity of their sin. Thus, the common assaulter would get three months in the cane fields, the common thief would get six months, while the garden drunk would get tired of the dry field life in a fortnight. Let the government undertake to provide prison labor to replace the Kanaka. There is plenty of material to draw from. The result would be the salvation of the Queensland sugar industry. And trades that are now struggling against the competition of prison labor, would revive under the beneficent influence of it. Competition, and an untrammelled field. What the prisoners themselves would think about the matter is of no importance. But the government would soon wipe off all deficits, and peace and prosperity would continue.

Mr. R. W. McCulloch, local government inspector and valuator, who has just returned to Brisbane from an official tour through the sugar districts, although disinclined to speak as to the exact position of the industry in the light of Federal legislation, lest he should expose himself to an accusation of partisanship by those to whom the conviction borne of his observations might prove disagreeable, nevertheless expressed himself as follows in reply to the question: "What about labor for the next season?"

"Next season, if Mr. Barton's bill comes in operation, with the proportion of Kanakas that will have to be returned, the situation will become acute. . . . Private mill owners will not be able to hold out under the new conditions. They state their intention to make as much as they can during the next five years and then shut down. With the exception of the big mill owners, who might hang on a bit longer, that is the outlook. . . . Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the harvesting difficulty. You can imagine the plight of a man with his crop ready for the mill and no labor to take it off available. Unlike a cereal crop, sugar deteriorates rapidly. No other industry is on the same footing with it. Yes, everything points to a record crop next year, and a short labor supply."

"Is that the feeling of the North?" "Absolutely. White labor has been tried and failed. There have been continuous efforts year after year to get white men to do the work in gangs. . . . Failures! My experience has been that the white man won't tackle the work from choice. Offer him a high wage for cane cutting and a reasonable one for saw-milling work, say, or mining, or navvying. What is the result? The serf wage and white men's work! This is the result of conversations with hundreds of white workmen during the last two or three years. From the very nature of my duties, I must see a great deal more than people who stay at home. . . . The feeling is very bitter in the North at so sudden and drastic an interference with labor as the legislation proposed threatens."

The above extracts have all been culled from a single copy of the leading weekly newspaper of the Colony, and could be supplemented ad infinitum were it necessary. To conclude: This is not a plea for John Chinaman, nor for the "little brown man," the Puerto Rican or the negro. Upon so momentous a problem as the naming of the future tiller of the soil, I do not presume to offer advice. Cui bono? It would not be heeded, and I leave the choice to my betters. And the impartial reader will do me the justice to own that in the foregoing I have not lightly glossed over the terrible power for good or evil vested in the

hands of a people enjoying manhood suffrage. But it is idle to blink the fact that the white laborer in the cane fields of a tropical country has been weighed and found wanting. That knowledge has been dearly paid for elsewhere, and history invariably repeats itself. Let his ghost be laid once and for all, and leave the fabled visionary to ride his hobby-horse as long as he likes.

Telegraph Notes.

Johannesburg expects the return of 10,000 refugees.

Sir James Lang, the Sunderland shipbuilder, is dead.

War is on in Ohio politics between Hanna and Foraker.

The Department of Justice is at work on an exclusion bill.

The federal government may sue Michigan for withheld tolls.

New South Wales' wheat crop is estimated at 19,000,000 bushels.

The House was to have acted last week on the Philippine tariff.

United States Senator Sewall, of New Jersey, is in a dying condition.

It was forty degrees below zero in Montana during the late storm.

Venezuelans aided Colombian Liberals to take the town of Rio Hacha.

John Swinton, the well known Socialist writer of New York, is dead.

It is said the Kaiser has no intention of seizing a Venezuelan port.

New Orleans has formed a mule trust, and will raise the price to England.

Hobby Walthour, of Atlanta, Ga., won the six-day bicycle race in New York.

Yvette Guilbert's new novel, with a stage romance, is the literary sensation of Paris.

J. W. Balfour says that British commercial dominion on the high seas has nothing to fear.

Schley's counsel, Captain Parker, is much pleased with the report made by Admiral Dewey.

The cabinet may have a secretary of commerce, with Census Director Merriam in the chair.

Pat Garrett, the man who slew Billy the Kid, will be made collector of customs at El Paso.

The Manchurian affair China will yield to the powers bringing the strongest pressure.

San Francisco business men urge that the coastwise navigation laws be applied to the Philippines.

One person was killed and twenty-one hurt in a wreck on the Great Northern near Kalspell, Mont.

It is semi-officially denied that the relations between Germany and Venezuela have been broken off.

Secretary Root has submitted to Congress an estimate of \$500,000 for a permanent military post in Manila.

America's imports from the Philippines in ten months amount to \$3,156,553. Sugar came in to the amount of \$188,159.

Charles H. Durling, of Vermont, has been appointed assistant secretary of the navy, to succeed Frank W. Hackett, resigned.

Miss Eastwell, of Philadelphia, confined in a London jail for six months for forgery, will not be pardoned by the home office.

SIEGEL'S READER—GAZETTE—

THE LADY STILL HAS THE RINGS.

That Mrs. Beatrice Wilson had a most wretched and unhappy time we can well believe. The plain facts, as she sets them forth, leave no room for doubt on that point.

She thinks the doctors were all in the fog; the Wyalong doctor in particular. As for myself, I would hardly go so far as to say that. A man may know a road without having the strength to walk on it, and a doctor may recognize a disease without having the power to cure it. Examples of this are not across every day.

Yet sick people are always in a hurry to get well, and, therefore, impatient of all slow and poky ways of making well. Possibly sometimes an unreasonable, but ever a natural feeling.

Mrs. Wilson's own account (clearly and forcibly written) runs thus:—"About two years ago—this being the 13th February, 1900, as I am writing at my home, 59 Faveaux street, Sydney, N. S. W.—while living at Lismore, Richmond River, I became suddenly, and wholly unexpectedly, ill.

"I was weak and listless; I ceased to care for anything. I was soon unable to work; indeed, I even lacked the energy to move. I scarcely slept at nights; and such a nasty taste in the mouth in the morning! No one who has not known that taste has any idea how sickening and abominable it is.

"And, worse still, I began losing flesh, and the process went on until I was a miserable, half-starved looking creature. When the ailment, whatever it was, attacked me, I was well nourished and robust.

"But when I explain that no food whatever would remain on my stomach (no sooner down than up again), you will understand the reduction in weight.

"In hope to overcome this by sheer force of will, if possible, I sometimes forced food down and, so to speak, held it there by resolving it should stay there. This I did, knowing that I must digest or die.

"However, the plan was a failure. The result was excruciating pains across the chest and through the shoulders. So acute were these pains that they made me think what a sharp rheumatic attack must be like.

"At this time I went to Wyalong with my husband, and there also I was nearly dead with the same symptoms. The Wyalong doctor said my stomach was ulcerated. I don't believe it was. Anyhow, his medicines did me no more good than the medicines of the Lismore doctors.

"My friends thought I was going to die, and I thought so too. My mother, when I was leaving Wyalong, told me she knew I would not live, and she would never see me again on this earth.

"Her prophecy, poor soul was correct; only it was she who died, while I am—thanks to Mother Selge's Eyrup—still living, and (the crowning blessing) well and strong.

"I had used three or four bottles before I was sure it was helping me, yet I persevered, taking it regularly and in six months the disease was gone as completely as though it had never existed.

"To show you how despairing I was at one time, I actually told my husband how I would like certain rings, etc., disposed of when I would be no more.

"Thanks be to a merciful Providence, I yet keep them, and enjoy good health—which is better than gold."

BEAUTIFULSKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

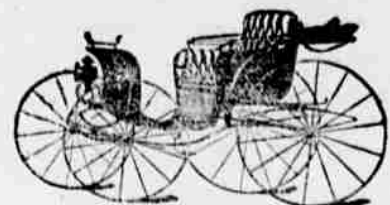
MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

PERU	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 26
COPTIC	JAN. 4	PERKING	DEC. 27
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	GAELIC	JAN. 3
PERKING	JAN. 18	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
GAELIC	JAN. 28	CHINA	JAN. 20
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	DORIC	JAN. 31
CHINA	FEB. 14	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
DORIC	FEB. 22	PERU	FEB. 15
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	COPTIC	FEB. 25
PERU	MARCH 12	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
		PERKING	MARCH 12

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

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AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, December 24.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Koloa, and Kaula ports, 8:12 a. m., with 2,000 bags rice, 2 pigs, 49 hides, 43 packages sundries.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Elele, at 12:30 p. m., with 3,400 bags sugar, 2 packages sundries.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Koloa, Waimea, at 2:05 a. m., with 4 packages sundries.
Str. Ada, from Kaula ports: 8:30 a. m.
Am. bkt. Kikidat, Cutler, 24 days from Port Ludlow.
Gas, schr. Eclipse, Townsend; put back under stress of weather.
Wednesday, December 25.
Gas, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, bound for Lahaina and Hawaii ports, put back for sails: 2 p. m.
Schr. Alice Kimball, from Kahului: 2:30 p. m.
Thursday, December 26.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports and Kahului, at 6:30 a. m., with 12 packages sundries and 50 bundles hides.
Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, 16 days from San Francisco: 8 a. m.
Am. schr. Honolulu, Olsen, 25 days from Port Ludlow: 10:30 a. m.
S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, from San Francisco: 8 a. m.
Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Nelson, 15 days from San Francisco: 3 p. m.
Am. schr. A. B. Johnson, Segehorst, 38 days from Gray's Harbor: 5 p. m.

DEPARTED.

S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, December 25.
Am. schr. Rosamond, Johnson, for San Francisco: 9 a. m.
Am. schr. Luzon, Christianson, for Tacoma: 10 a. m.
U. S. A. T. Hancock, Struve, for Guam and Manila: 3 p. m.

Thursday, December 26.

Str. Iwalani, Greene, for Elele, Hanalei, Maui, and passengers only for Koloa: 5 p. m.
Str. Noeua, Wyman, for Honolulu and Kaula: 10 a. m.
Str. Waiwale, Piltz, for Elele, Ahukini and Hanalei: 5 p. m.
Gas, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihiti, Makana, Kailua, Naepona and Hokena: 11 a. m.
Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo: 1 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailua: 5 p. m.
S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, for the Orient: 10 p. m.
Str. Kaulani, Dover, for Hanalei ports: 5 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports: 5 p. m.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, has tendered to the President his formal resignation as Postmaster General, to take effect early next month, and Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, vice chairman of the Republican National Committee, has accepted the tender of the office, to which he will be nominated immediately after the holiday recess. Smith has agreed to remain until January 15th if necessary, immediately thereafter to resign the office of the Philadelphia Press.

This change in the cabinet was formally announced at today's session of the cabinet. All the members of the cabinet expressed their profound regret, and the President paid a very impressive tribute to the services and personality of the retiring member of his official family. He said that he had sought to persuade Mr. Smith to alter his determination and to remain in the cabinet, but without success, and he had finally accepted Mr. Smith's reasons as decisive.

Smith first announced to the President the latter part of last month that he had decided to return to his editorial duties. The President at that time urged him to remain. Smith, however, had been frequently reminded by his business associates of the duties devolving upon him, and was anxious to return to them. He had several talks with President Roosevelt on the subject, and finally on Saturday afternoon last, formally tendered to the President the following letter of resignation:

"WASHINGTON, December 4, 1901.
My Dear Mr. President: Following my verbal communication of some time ago, I beg to tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster General, to take effect at your early convenience, on the appointment and qualification of my successor.
This step is taken in fulfillment of a plan long since formed, for purely personal reasons, the execution of which has been delayed until it could be carried out without embarrassing your declared policy, and until department measures in which I am deeply interested could be satisfactorily advanced and settled.
In laying down the trust committed to my hands, I want to thank you most sincerely for the confidence you have reposed in me, and for the great pleasure I have found in an association which has deepened my esteem for you personally and my admiration for the spirit and aims of your administration.
With my best wishes that you may have the largest measure of success, I remain, faithfully yours,
"CHARLES EMORY SMITH."

Smith delayed the formal letter until the President had chosen his successor. Payne is now at his home in Wisconsin. His name will go into the Senate for confirmation the first week of January. He is expected to be ready to take charge of the office by the middle of next month at the latest. It is stated that no other changes in the cabinet are at present contemplated.

Cigars May Come.

The following Treasury order was received on the Peru yesterday by Collector Stackable:
"Discontinue requirement entry and collection of duty on merchandise shown by manifest of vessel to be shipped from Philippines. Allow free delivery of goods in bond. Detain cigars and cigarettes until internal revenue stamps are affixed under circulars 81 and 85, current year. Refunds will be made by certified statement where protests are duly filed."
This is what the importers of the 400,000 Manila cigars now in bond in the United States warehouse have been waiting for for a long time. Through their broker, H. J. Johnson, they made application to Washington for the delivery of their cigars without payment of duty, as soon as the "Fourteen Diamond Kings" decision was received here.

PAY TWICE FOR WELL
Novel Question in Pearl Harbor Case.

The second of the Pearl Harbor cases was begun in earnest yesterday. Little testimony was introduced, the day being largely given over to the opening statements of counsel, and argument as to the admissibility of tax returns and leases. Several interesting questions were raised during the trial yesterday, the most novel of which was the relation of the verdict allowing \$2000 to the Bishop estate for the well on the land in question, to the present claim of the Honolulu Plantation Co.

Immediately upon the opening of court yesterday morning the court discussed with counsel the advisability of a visit to the land involved by the jury. It was agreed upon all sides that a trip through the plantation was impossible at present, because of the recent rains, and it was finally decided that the visit to Pearl Harbor should be made Monday morning.

Mr. Dunne opened with a statement for the United States, first reading the petition and comparing the answer as he read. "The only question involved in this suit," he said, "is the value of the leasehold interest in these lands. The plaintiff puts an estimate upon the lease at \$16,800, while the defendant claims \$300,000, of which over \$50,000 is alleged to be for money spent upon improvements within the past three years. It will be your duty to hear the evidence, separate the wheat from the chaff, and place a fair market value upon the leasehold interest wanted by the government for public purposes. The government will try to show that the defendant, the Honolulu Plantation Company, is a corporation organized in the production of sugar. It has not acquired interests in fee in this land, but only a leasehold in a tract of 4,200 acres, of which the government seeks about 617 acres, and which has never been developed in any way. It is what is called raw land, a crop of sugar having never been raised on the land. The soil is shallow, and in addition, this is not a homogeneous piece of land. It is made up of varied soils, with marshy spots, and of little value. Only about one-half of the 617 acres is arable. It has no independent source of water supply, and no water whatsoever, excepting a small artesian well of brackish water. The soil is shallow, and the land were to be cultivated, water would have to be transported. The defendant in this case holds the leasehold of the Dowsett Estate and one other lease which I will not refer to at this time, as it is not known to what extent it will enter into the case.

"Under the law the Honolulu Plantation Company made a return to the tax office in 1900 and 1901, and this leasehold interest was put in at \$50,000 for 4,200 acres; this suit will have to deal with but one-eighth of this acreage. These included in the leasehold interest, and which the company thought was worth \$50,000. It will be your duty as jurors to say what this leasehold interest was worth on the 6th day of July, 1901, at the time this suit was instituted, and I want you to place a fair market value upon it."

Judge Silliman replied on behalf of the defendant. "There is not much at controversy in this case," he said. "The government is required by law, and it is the policy of the United States, to pay full value and the exact equivalent of any land taken from private parties for public use. This land is adapted in every way for raising cane, the lava and coral rock of which it is composed is recognized as the very best soil for this purpose. The jury must also take into consideration the expense to which the defendant has already gone for clearing it of rock and brush, and ploughing it. The plantation has a mill and water supply. The mill was built for the purpose of taking in the cane raised on this land, and the expense of watering this tract will be small, the machinery being already installed. You must not only take into consideration the value to the government, but you will remember also what it cost the Honolulu Plantation Company to establish this plantation, the expense of pumps, steam plows, etc. your estimates upon the value of the leasehold interest, you will find to be most conservative. The assessment blanks referred to are mere schedules of value, dividing up different portions of the land, and the values are not sworn to. The District Attorney did not wish to say anything about the lease of the Bishop Estate of this land, but he will want to, unless he want an enormous hanging over the land for 42 years. The lease of seven years to the Dowsett Estate is paid up, and there is an additional lease for thirty-two years from the Bishop Estate, for the Honolulu Plantation Company would not have gone to this expense with a lease of but seven years."

Captain White, U. S. N., was the first witness called by the plaintiff. His testimony was largely a repetition of that given at the Bishop Estate trial, dealing only with areas and the general lay of the land. Mr. Dunne's question as to the price well on the property called forth the first squabble. The Court intimated that the value of the well had nothing to do with the present case, as the government had already paid \$2,000 for it to the Bishop Estate. "The question is," remarked Judge Estee, "whether the Bishop Estate having already obtained judgment for this well, it can now be submitted to another jury."

"Suppose we had paid \$2,000 for that well," asked Mr. Silliman, "can't we show what value it is to us?"
"The question is whether the government has already paid for the well."
"The government may have paid for it wrongfully," returned Mr. Silliman, "are we compelled to suffer on that account?"
"I don't believe the Honolulu Plantation Company is entitled to one cent for that well," added Mr. Dunne, "but I believe we should be allowed to introduce evidence to prove that the land has no water supply of its own."

The question was finally allowed, and Captain White then testified to the character of the land again. He estimated that the ploughed land was but forty per cent of the whole.
On cross-examination, Mr. Silliman began to ask about land values, to which Mr. Dunne objected, claiming that he

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Safeguards the food against alum.

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had not laid a foundation for such questioning, and had purposely refrained from so doing. Judge Estee refused to allow the questioning as to values, unremarked.

"I have considerable doubt, under the authorities, whether either of you is allowed to show what the value of this land is for agricultural purposes."

J. W. Pratt, tax assessor, was called in the morning, but was not allowed to testify until after a long argument between counsel as to the admissibility of the tax returns. Finally the court allowed such evidence to go in upon the returns being shown to have been made by the Honolulu Plantation Company. Manager Low being put on the stand by Mr. Dunne to prove this. The returns for the two years past showed the leasehold interest for the entire plantation to have been placed at \$50,000.

J. K. Archer, deputy tax assessor for Ewa, was put on the stand for the purpose of showing the same facts, the Court stipulating in allowing the introduction of the tax returns that the government should put before the jury all the property returned by the plantation. The two leases were also put in evidence, the one from the Dowsett Estate to the Honolulu Plantation Company for a term of seven years, showing that it was paid up. The defendant paid \$20,000 for this lease, and agreed also to pay the taxes during the period it had to run.

The thirty-year lease from the Bishop Estate to the defendant begins in 1898, at the expiration of the Dowsett lease, and runs for thirty years. For the first two years the Bishop Estate was to have been paid \$2,000 annually, and following that the annual rental was to be three and a half per cent of all the sugar land, the total, however, not to be less than \$1,000 annually.

This closed the case for the afternoon.

BISHOP ESTATE MOTION.

Judge Estee refused to pass upon the motion for a new trial presented by the Bishop Estate. Mr. Kianey objecting, and argument will be heard this morning at 9 o'clock.

WANT MONEY FOR THE FIRE CLAIMS

Joseph G. Pratt of the fire claims commission, having written to Wyoming Senators asking their influence towards diverting the customs receipts of this Territory towards the payment of

the claims, has received the following reply: United States Senate, Committee on Claims.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1901.
Joseph G. Pratt, Esq.,
Honolulu, Hawaii:

My Dear Pratt:—I have your favor of November 29, also copy of petition to the Wyoming representatives in Congress relative to desired appropriations for settling fire claims arising out of efforts to suppress the bubonic plague in Honolulu in 1899. I will submit the petition to the Senate and will co-operate with your delegate, Mr. Wilcox, in trying to secure the desired adjustments.

I make your reference to a successor to Colonel Baird. General Van Orsdel thought he wanted the position, and the Wyoming delegation in Congress, the bar and the State officials generally, united in his support. Later Van Orsdel concluded that he did not wish the place, and Bob Breckons became a candidate. Bob had secured very general endorsement in the State, and Senator Clark, Representative Mondell and myself have recommended his appointment to the President. What the outcome will be I cannot say at this time. It is possible we may not be able to hold the place for a Wyoming man, but if we do, Breckons will get the position. With the assistance of his Wyoming acquaintances who are now in Hawaii, he should be able to maintain the fine record which Colonel Baird has left as a legacy.

The list of names on the petition comes home to me with great force. They seem very familiar, and it is very gratifying that our State has such a creditable representation in the Paradise of the Pacific. I will be more than pleased to do what I can to see that their wishes in this and other matters are granted.

With kind regards to Mrs. Pratt and all my Wyoming friends, I remain,
Very truly yours,
E. E. WARREN.

Telegraph Notes.

Rear Admiral Sampson's condition remains unchanged.
A national association of automobile clubs has been formed.

British capitalists have acquired large interests in Texas oil fields.

In Ireland the struggle between landlord and tenant has become critical.

James H. Gifford, the famous left-handed pitcher, is dead of Bright's disease.

The wife of Rev. Paul Stewart of Oakland, has been sent to an insane asylum.

The Swedish Antarctic expedition, Dr. Nordenskjöld's, has arrived at Buenos Ayres.

Rear Admiral Sampson will file a protest against the minority report of Admiral Dewey.

Judge Ogden of Oakland decided against the contestants in the will of the late Emily More.

Argentina will withdraw from the Pan-American conference because it supports the policy of Chile.

Lord Rothschild, banker for Chile, has had reassuring telegrams from the government of that country.

Nine men were burned to death and five badly injured by an explosion of gas in the Soho furnace, Pittsburgh.

Hugh Kekewich, a leading member of the London Metal Exchange, committed suicide owing to losses in copper.

EXPERT ON FORESTRY

E. M. Griffith Here to Study Hawaii.

E. M. Griffith, the long expected expert from the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, arrived yesterday on the Peru.

He wasted no time in preliminaries, and will begin active work this morning, when, together with Wray Taylor, commissioner of agriculture, he will make a visit up the Nuuanu Valley. Tomorrow he will visit Tantalus, and Tuesday he will probably leave for Maui, to begin his tour of investigation over the entire island group.

Mr. Griffith is on his way to Manila, where he will consult with Mr. Almey, chief of the forestry division of the Philippines. He stopped off in Honolulu at the special solicitation of Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper, who, upon his recent visit to Washington, secured a definite promise from Secretary Wilson that one of the forestry men would be allowed to stop here long enough to make a study of the forestry conditions in Hawaii.

Mr. Griffith called upon Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper yesterday morning, visiting those gentlemen in company with George R. Carter, who was at Yale with Griffith. After a brief conference, Wray Taylor was called in to consultation, and took the forestry expert in charge, to plan out a line of action during his stay in Hawaii. Mr. Griffith has but six weeks to spend in the islands, but during that time he is expected to make a thorough study of the forests here. He said yesterday that he had no idea of what his work would be, as he was entirely at the disposal of Governor Dole and Commissioner Taylor, whose directions he would follow, and let them plan the campaign.

From Mr. Griffith comes the news that he will spend about a month in forestry work, and then go to the Philippines.

The visit to Nuuanu and Tantalus will be made in company with Mr. Taylor, and a visit will also be made this morning to Jared Smith, at the experimental station. Tuesday Mr. Griffith goes to Maui, unless present plans are changed, and it is quite likely that he will be accompanied by Wray Taylor. In any event he will be met in Maui by Henry Baldwin, who will act as host in the tour of investigation. Upon his return from Maui, Hawaii will be visited, it having been the intention to visit this island first, but this will not be done until Eben Low can accompany Griffith on the trip, and show him the forests as they are. Probably the greater part of the six weeks to be spent here will be spent at the experimental station, and the work will be not only of value to Hawaii, but of interest to himself. He is a graduate of Yale, and the alumni of that institution intend to make his stay in the islands pleasant for their college mates as well as profitable to the people of the Territory. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Griffith was taken for a drive about the city by Mr. Cooke, ending up with a dinner at the home of George R. Carter. Saturday he will be the guest of Arthur R. Judd at the polo game, and on Saturday evening the Yale men in Honolulu are planning a smoker in honor of the visitor.

RAPID TRANSIT

ROUTE NOT FIXED

The Rapid Transit Company has not made application for the approval of its plans for construction of a line from Alexander street to Waikiki road and out that thoroughfare to Waikiki, as was stated erroneously in the afternoon papers of yesterday. The facts are entirely at variance. The property-owners have all signed the petition and the government has approved the extension from Wilder avenue through Alexander street, Beretania street and McCully street and the extension of the same, to the Waikiki road, reaching it at a point opposite the house of Fred Harrison.

Many property-owners along the old Waikiki road, now the Kalia road, are desirous that the Rapid Transit line shall run through that way on the route to the park. This plan would take the line down from the point at which it strikes the Waikiki road and along the Kalia road until it reaches the road running from a point opposite the residence of J. F. Brown, which the line would follow, returning to the main Waikiki road at what is known as the Bishop switch on the tram line.

The residents of Waikiki beyond the hotels and out to Kapiolani park, object to the detour of 2000 feet from the direct line out the new Waikiki road, which would result from the divergence to the old road. They are urging the board that the line shall be run direct along the new road to the park. No decision has been made as to which line shall be followed and no application has been made for privilege of construction to the Executive Council. All that has been done is to consult the government to ascertain its views in the matter since, from the standpoint of the company, it is to be the greatest good to the greatest number.

The announcement that the Rapid Transit line has made application to go up Fort street is incorrect. The only application which has been made in connection with the Alakea street line is that after it shall have reached a point on Punchbowl street opposite the proposed junction of that street with the intended extension of Kuapini street, that it be allowed to run along Kuapini street and thence up Nuuanu, instead of being compelled to continue along Punchbowl to Pauoa valley.

Many protests against the confirmation of Attorney General Knox have been filed at Washington.



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The mystery of the rifled Kinau mail sack has not been solved. Indeed, no light whatever has been thrown on the subject. The Wilder Steamship Company have offered a reward of \$300 for information which shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty party. Yesterday morning a knife with the blade open was found on the floor of the Kinau package room and the police are searching for the owner.

Olaa Assessments.
THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.
THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th. Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.
ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2531

The Chinese cook at the Quarantine wharf reported to the police yesterday that on Saturday night while going down town he was held up on Queen street by five negroes. He escaped by flight.